

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1928—VOL. XX, NO. 57

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

MEXICO USING EDUCATIONAL MISSIONARIES

Five Rural Outposts Organized to Carry Culture to 50,000 Indians

IMPROVED FARMING METHODS STRESSED

Practical Help Extends to Betterment of Industrial and Home Conditions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—To carry educational and cultural opportunities to 50,000 adult Indians, Mexico is organizing five rural missions serving remote sections of the Republic. This project is regarded by educational authorities as the high point in the Calles educational reform movement and perhaps the greatest stride ever undertaken for Mexico's development.

The purposes as explained by Dr. J. M. Puig Casauran, Secretary of Federal Education, are twofold: First, to better conditions in rural communities; second, to provide for the economic rehabilitation and the social organization of the Republic.

Departments Co-operating
The Secretariat of Education, with the co-operation of the Secretariat of Industry, Commerce and Labor is drilling the teachers—chosen from each of the various departments, as authorities in their lines—in modern methods of procedure as preparation for their new tasks.

These educational missionaries have four major purposes: first, a study of existing industries and natural products of each region, including communications, markets and the help required for advancement to a modern status; second, intensive betterment of agricultural methods and conditions, including rural economy; third, the betterment of domestic life, including economic, social, sanitary and moral factors; fourth, an intensive propaganda, applying practically in each community, for betterment of special, local deficiencies.

The duties of the missions also include instruction of rural school teachers already working, in the latest methods, while the Government will launch practical demonstrations on the part of sanitary, educational and industrial authorities. Lectures, including the radio where possible, will be utilized in this campaign.

Five Centers Chosen

The missions are being formed in the following centers: Xocoyucan, State of Tlaxcala, which has 15 communities, with a population of 8,500; Cañon de Huajucla, State of Nuevo Leon, with a population of 20,000, of which the high ratio of 75 per cent know how to read; Zacatlan, State of Puebla, with a meagerly educated population of 5,000 farmers; Yautepac, State of Morelos, 6,000 to 7,000 almost uneducated, and Mexé, State of Hidalgo, where the mission is located in an agricultural school.

Not only are authorities faced with the tremendous task of inculcating reading and writing, but modern agricultural, industrial and sanitary methods remain yet unknown. Moreover, the language spoken is often purely tribal dialect, not Spanish, and it is the intention to unify the tongue.

Observers here declare nothing ever begun in Mexico has approached this campaign in practical value and the thoroughness with which it embraces the needs of Mexico's backward rural population, which amounts to more than 80 per cent of the Nation's total of approximately 15,000,000.

NEW FOREST CROP LAW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MADISON, Wis.—Wisconsin has now 4500 acres of land under its new forest crop law.

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Court Clears Track for Rail Wage Rise

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CHICAGO
A PETITION by Western railroad men to set aside an award increasing the pay of locomotive firemen and "hostlers" on 35 systems was dismissed Feb. 1 by Judge George A. Carpenter in Federal District Court.

The effect of the dismissal is to make the increase effective unless the roads take an appeal to the United States Circuit Court. They have 10 days in which to ask a review by the higher court. Whether an appeal will be taken rests with the executives of the Western Roads' Association, declared Kenneth Burgess, general counsel for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, who represented the roads in the litigation.

1928 PROMISES BIG YEAR FOR BRITISH TRADE

Stable Prices Put Country on Basis of Equality With Competitors

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—British trade has now recovered so far that 1928 promises to be the best year since 1920. The Federation of British Industries, representing the leading manufacturers, express this view in a quarterly forecast published today. The federation refers to various causes contributing to the hoped-for recovery. Prominent is the stabilization of prices which has placed Britain in equality with its overseas competitors.

"British prices," the federation says, "are now broadly in adjustment with world prices, and complaint as regards continental competition is becoming less a matter of unfair undercutting than a question of the general unremunerative level of business in certain lines in all countries alike resulting from the unfavorable course of world prices."

Recovery of Shipbuilding

It goes on to refer to the recovery of British shipbuilding, adding: "Contracts are being now obtained more freely in open competition with foreign rivals." The statement describes as "distinctly encouraging" drastic schemes for a reorganization of the cotton industry. "The woolen and worsted industries," it continues, "seem to have passed their nadir and general engineering shows an appreciable recovery."

The coal industry, despite the fact that it has not succeeded, is expanding its market to the extent anticipated by optimists and has made substantial progress in re-establishing its position in the old markets.

The number of reorganizations and amalgamations in different sections of industry for which 1927 was notable "will strengthen considerably the position of British traders in the world market in the present year."

Treasury Returns

The federation concludes: "Provided the monetary policy jointly adopted by the United States Federal Reserve Banks last August to assist Europe is not abandoned and amicable relations between the parties engaged in industry in this country continue, the improvement in which began last autumn should gather momentum and the present year prove to be the best experienced by British manufacturers since the collapse of the post-armistice inflationary boom in 1920."

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade, confirmed this hopeful view in an address at the Chamber of Commerce in Carlisle last night.

Government Treasury returns are another feature contributing to the situation. The seasonal excess of expenditures over receipts in 1927 was less by \$9,000,000 than on the same date in 1927, and the year's accounts are now expected in financial circles to show a favorable balance.

Lord Ruxton, President of the Board of Education speaking at Hastings last night said: "The country is on the verge of an industrial revival and in a year's time I believe we shall see it really prosperous."

IRISH FREE STATE GOVERNOR-GENERAL GETS OATH OF OFFICE

DUBLIN (P)—Escorted by a troop of Free State cavalry, James McNeill, new Governor-General of the Irish Free State, went to Leinster House today, where the Chief Justice administered the oath of office. The cavalry escorted Mr. McNeill and his wife, who rode in a motorcar, over a route of three miles to "Vice-Regal Lodge."

After the oath had been administered, the Governor-General was presented to all the high Free State officials and their wives and then went to Leinster House where his residence is located.

After the ceremony, the Governor-General was escorted to his residence, where he was met by his daughter and drove to his old home in Chappell on the banks of the Liffey.

RHODE ISLAND EXPENSES CUT

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (P)—State expenditures in the fiscal year of 1927 were \$128,338 under those of 1926, Frederick S. Peck stated in his annual report as state finance commissioner. Appropriations recommended for 1928 total \$6,221,130 or \$150,107 less than last year.

What Becomes of Your Used Car After You Sell It? Read and See

Eventually the Junk Heap, but It Has Several Stopping Places on the Way and Usually Many Owners—Disposal Grows to Be World Problem

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—While the automotive industry, it is believed, faces a year of unparalleled prosperity, both manufacturers and dealers are giving more thought to the problem of the used motorcar, which since 1920 has grown to such proportions that 22 plans have been developed by various automobile organizations to meet it. Some of these plans offer a partial solution, but none has been developed to be applicable to all angles of the problem.

The plans were evolved by automobile clubs, dealers' associations, sales organizations and by the national chamber itself. They sought, primarily, to arrive at one conclusion: to obtain complete co-operation of all dealers, no matter what competitive conditions were, so that the seller of a used car would get a fair price, allowing the dealer a sufficient margin of profit to take care of rehandling, overhead and depreciation.

During 1927, according to the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, there were 30,140,000 cars registered in the United States. That means that in 1928 the new car market, potentially, faces more than 30,000,000 cars which must be taken into consideration as an economic factor in the expansion of new business.

Where Trade Looks for Business
It does not mean that 30,000,000 used cars will be thrown on the market for resale, but that the trade looks to present car owners for new business more than it does to those who have never owned cars. Therefore the dealer will have to help in disposing of the old car before a new one can be placed.

There are three ways of accomplishing this. The dealer must trade it in or find a purchaser, convince the owner to keep it as a "second car," or get it out of circulation by sending it to the junk pile.

Of the 22 plans developed for trade-ins, the one known as the Windsor plan, because it was originated at Windsor, Ont., has been very successful. It consists of a kind of stock exchange for used cars. Each day prices are posted and once or twice

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DRY LAW GAINS REPORTED TO W.C.T.U. COUNCIL

Youths Must Be Told of Conditions in Saloon Days, Speaker Declares

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The prohibition department is receiving the finest cooperation from medical societies and druggists' associations in driving out bootleg doctors and bootleg druggists, Capt. John G. Wallace of the Federal prohibition staff at Chicago told the National W. C. T. U. campaign conference here.

If light wines and beer came back, the logical place of sale would be the saloon controlled as in the past by the brewers, Captain Wallace declared. "If it were sold in a church or in a grocery store," he said, "the results would be exactly the same, for in the old days no man was ever made a drunkard by the tables and the chairs and the chandeliers which form part of the equipment of a saloon, but became so from the alcohol contained in the beer or whiskey."

CHICAGO (P)—Youth must be impressed with the fact that the so-called "good old days" are mere illusions, believes Miss Winona Jewell, national secretary of the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U.

Addressing the Temperance Union's national campaign conference, Miss Jewell assigned to the delegates the task of interesting the young people of America "in the importance of prohibition by recalling what we knew in the old days."

"Have you forgotten the byways that led through the swinging doors?" she asked. "Have you forgotten that a study of the alcoholic cases in Bellevue Hospital (New York) in 1905 showed 30 per cent of them being the drink habit under 16 years of age, and 68 per cent under 30 years of age?"

"Literally thousands of dance halls in the old days knew no closing hours, and sold liquor openly to boys and girls at all hours."

Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, Chicago, urged the delegates to demand of Congress sufficient funds to make prohibition enforcement possible. Any modification of the Volstead Act would be merely an attempt to "break down the purpose" of all prohibition legislation, she declared.

"The question, therefore, is, whether we believe in the principle of the Eighteenth Amendment, or whether we wish to repeal the amendment," she added. "All other arguments are mere subterfuge."

SUBMARINE BAN URGED

WASHINGTON (P)—A demand that the submarine be outlawed as a weapon of naval warfare was made in the House by Louis A. Frothingham (R.), Representative from Massachusetts. He urged action on his resolution proposing that the nations of the world unite in abolishing the submarine and prohibit its construction.

Tom, the old Negro coachman, who ceremoniously guided the cab as he took Miss Riley from market to store, has laid away his high silk hat to engage in other duties.

WASHINGTON (P)—Progress finally has claimed the last of the White House horse-drawn cabs. The coach which once upon a time conveyed distinguished visitors of the President and more recently was used by Miss Riley and other White House housekeepers, has been ordered to the army stables along with the faithful mare which hauled the cab around the city on buying expeditions. In their place is a late model automobile.

Tom, the old Negro coachman, who ceremoniously guided the cab as he took Miss Riley from market to store, has laid away his high silk hat to engage in other duties.

Daily News Absorbs Westminster Gazette

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON
The absorption of the Westminster Gazette by the Daily News, announced today, means a big change in Fleet Street. The Times, the Morning Post, and the Daily Herald are now almost the sole dailies still standing out against the syndicalizing wave which has swept away such once-famous journals as the Pall Mall Gazette, Daily Graphic, Standard, Globe, Tribune, Morning Leader, St. James Gazette, Echo and Sun.

The Westminster has been an organ of the right wing Liberal. Amalgamation with the Daily News, representing the same party's left wing, thus means a consolidation of Liberal propaganda under Mr. Lloyd George's leadership. The new board of control is strong and includes not only such newspaper owners as Henry T. Cadbury and Viscount Cowdray, but also Walter T. Layton, editor of the Economist.

Another feature is that J. Alfred Sponder is not to sever his connection under the new ownership.

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Senate Inquiry on Coal Strikes Supported by Gifford Pinchot

Former Governor Writes to Senator Johnson, Charging Abuse of Police Powers on Behalf of Mining Operators in the Pennsylvania District

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In support of his resolution calling for a senatorial investigation of strikes in various coal mining districts, Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, read to the Senate a communication received by him from Gifford Pinchot, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania, charging that the power of the Pennsylvania state government was being used to favor the coal operators and to break the strike of the miners.

Mr. Johnson stated that so many complaints of the violence and abuse of power by state authorities and coal operators in mining sections, where strikes were under way, had come to him from numerous authoritative sources that he deemed it of the greatest importance that a senatorial inquiry be instituted. The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which has Mr. Johnson's resolution under consideration, has

announced that it will hold public meetings in the near future on the measure.

Three Fields Involved
During these hearings much testimony concerning conditions in the coal fields is expected to be brought out. It is understood that union officials who prevailed upon Mr. Johnson to sponsor the investigating resolution will present testimony to substantiate their charges, and that delegations of striking miners and coal operators will be heard. The Johnson resolution would establish a special Senate committee to inquire into labor conditions in the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia coal regions.

Mr. Pinchot in his letter to Mr. Johnson declared that when he assumed office as Governor of Pennsylvania in 1923 he found that the state "took the side of the employer as a matter of course. It gave the employer the whole police power of the State to use it substantially any way he chose to use it. It commissioned as special police officers, known as coal and iron police, and authorized to exercise the police power of the State, any men the employer chose to name, including in countless cases thugs and gunmen of the most depraved and despicable type."

6000 Commissions Issued
He found, he declared, that his predecessor had issued two years of his term had issued more than 6000 commissions as private policemen to men named by the companies, without any investigation of these men. Mr. Pinchot said that he directed a thorough inquiry of these men and reduced their number to 2000, with the result that in spite of numerous and bitterly fought strikes during his term of office "there was scarcely the slightest disorder in the coal fields."

Numerous reports of happenings in the bituminous strike regions of central and western Pennsylvania, which have reached me since I left office," Mr. Pinchot declared, "make it clear that the policy of justice to both sides has been discarded, and that the policy of assisting the power of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to break strikes has again been put into effect."

Mr. Pinchot also declared that wholesale evictions are being carried out in the Pennsylvania coal fields by the mine operators and that, according to his reports, more than 12,000 miners' families have been compelled to vacate their homes.

To substantiate these charges and to bring to public light the true facts concerning conditions in the coal industry, Mr. Pinchot urged Mr. Johnson to press for a senatorial investigation. Backing his demand are union leaders of the mining and other industries.

Railroads Involved in Case
Mr. Johnson declared that involved in the charges against the coal operators was the allegation that the railroad companies have exercised their power to coerce others into the repudiation or violation of contracts with the miners in the making of which the United States Government had participated. He said that he has been informed that in some instances railroads have refused to transport coal mined by union labor.

"In fact I am authoritatively advised that the present desperate conditions existing in the coal industry today have their inception in a conspiracy between the railroad companies and the coal operators," Mr. Johnson asserted. "It is charged that injunctions have been issued in violation of the Constitution, and destructive of the fundamental rights of our own people. They are but some of the counts in the indictment. The innocent man or corporation involved should welcome such an inquiry."

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INTER-AMERICAN COPYRIGHT PACT INCLUDES RADIO

Motion-Picture Rights Also Protected in Draft Prepared at Havana

SEEKS EVEN TO GUARD WORK OF FILM ACTORS

Report on Trade-Marks Urges Special Meeting to Draw Up Treaty for Americas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HAVANA—The most thorough international protection ever given to the property rights of authors and artists is provided in a draft treaty, reviving the Buenos Aires and Santiago copyright conventions, prepared for the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation by Dr. Adolfo Costa de Reis, delegate from Bolivia and representative of the revision of copyright conventions.

The treaty, which in many respects approximates the Berne copyright convention, has many novel features, and relates to property rights in motion pictures, films, photographs, records, radio-casting and other mechanical innovations of recent years concerning which many questions remain to be resolved.

Some of the points in the project are understood to have been drafted after consultation with United States experts, but there is not yet a general accord on the convention as a whole, which is certain to be a subject of most acute debate.

Rights Emphasized
The report of Dr. de Reis, which accompanies the draft treaty, emphasizes the rights of artist and author. He differentiates closely between authors' rights and the rights of those undertaking the commercial exploitation of property.

me, Argentina nor Chile; and that other countries, including Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica have indicated their intention to denounce it.

The Santiago convention has been ratified only by Brazil, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic and Chile. Señor Sagor believes that conference of technical character could attain better results in this question than general diplomatic conferences.

Promotion of Accurate News Set as Goal for Pan-American

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVANA.—The Mexican delegation has submitted to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation a program intended to encourage the accuracy and reliability of inter-American news communications and to raise the level of the Western Hemisphere's journalism.

The committee has agreed that the report shall be submitted to the next Pan-American Conference of Journalists.

The specific proposals of Mexico are:

1. To recommend the prohibition of communicating and publishing false or exaggerated news which tends to damage the good name or the interests of any country of America, forming a false concept of its institutions or of its customs or creating an indecorous reputation in the rest of the world.
2. To recommend to the great Pan-American publications that they establish in each country correspondents familiar with the history, language and customs of the countries to which they are accredited in order that they may transmit serious, documented and correct news.
3. To encourage travel of journalists between American countries.
4. To recommend the establishment of courses of journalism in colleges and universities.
5. To ask publications to organize libraries as fountains of information for the general public.
6. To recommend the creation in the journals of special departments to study sociology, history, literature and art of the American republics.
7. To recommend that the press of the continent conduct competitions for works or articles which may contribute to closer relations of the American people.
8. To encourage treaties between the countries to guarantee intellectual and artistic property rights.

45 WATER POWER APPLICATIONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Forty-eight applications for water power rights were filed during 1927 with the State. They called for the expenditure of approximately \$62,000,000, development of 487,000 horsepower, use of 37,132 second feet of water and storage of 536,000 acre feet. Out of this total number of applications, permits for only 1300 second feet were issued. The other applications are still under consideration.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1905 by Mary Baker Eddy.
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, \$5.00 per year, \$1.00 per month, \$1.50 per quarter, \$4.00 per half year, \$7.50 per annum, in advance, postage paid at Boston, Mass. Second-class postage paid at Boston, Mass. Postmaster: Please send address changes to The Christian Science Monitor, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1102, Act of Oct. 3, 1917 authorized on July 11, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

Martin Beck Theatre 45th St. at Ave. C. 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

SHANNONS OF BROADWAY. A New Comedy by JAMES GLASER.

BROADHURST W. 44th St. MAT. SAT. 2:30. WEDNESDAY. SAT. 2:30.

VARLIS IN WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE".

Chas. W. 46th St. Theatre. Eves. 8:20. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:25.

THE COLLEGIATE MUSICAL COMEDY

"Good News"

"Speed" action youth. A joyful musical comedy. "F. L. S." The Christian Science Monitor.

ERLANGER'S W. 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

The MERRY MALONES

with GEORGE M. COHAN and 150 SINGING AND DANCING COMEDIANS

MOTION PICTURES

WINGS A Paramount Picture

The mighty drama of the war in the air, made by men who were war-fliers, and a thrilling love-story that might have happened in your own neighborhood.

25th Week

CRITERION Theatre, New York

9th Week

ALDINE Theatre, Philadelphia

6th Week

TRENTON Theatre, Boston

Cultural Linking of Americas Gains New Impetus at Havana

Plans Taking Form for More Extensive Exchange of Professors and Students—Miami University Head Tells of "Good Things to Share"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVANA.—Committee sessions and corridor talk among delegates to the Sixth Pan-American Congress reflect the general opinion that the bringing of the United States and Latin-America into closer relation is largely a matter of education. As the weeks go by the work of the committee on intellectual co-operation is expected to claim more and more attention.

"Intellectual co-operation," a leading member of the committee explained, "means that the familiar plan of exchanging professors and students between universities of the three Americas will be carried out on a much more extensive scale and with more attention to a system than ever before; but it also includes many activities outside purely scholastic channels. They regard as no culture a culture that is different from their own. With their interest chilled at the outset, it is then difficult to reach the stage where they will love you and seek enduring and intimate relations."

It is already evident that the professors who will be selected for exchange with the Latin universities will not be of the conquering "Man From Home" type. "It is amazing how much care shall have to be given to the selection of the teachers whom we shall commission to represent us," said a man whose influence will be felt in the intellectual co-operation committee.

"The students for exchange will also have to be picked with care. One student whose sojourn among us has been a thorough success can do us a world of good after he goes back to live among his own people, for he will be continually countering misunderstanding and ignorance with knowledge."

"We must take the long view of this whole matter," said a man who has spent years in the work of fostering improved relations between countries of the Western Hemisphere. "The work in the committee on intellectual co-operation will doubtless concern itself with things that may not come to full fruition for a couple of generations."

"Always we can fall back upon these facts for encouragement: The differences between the peoples whom we seek to draw into a close and perpetual bond are almost wholly free of passion and hatred. There are no ugly traditions to rise up and defeat good work. We are simply strangers to each other; that is all. The unfolding of events in our hemisphere is very likely to make the cementing process more rapid and more necessary than would be the mere force of our benevolent intentions."

Latin Groups Hopeful

That educators and leading officials of the Latin-American countries are equally hopeful is easily discovered. "I have given a great deal of thought to the exchange plan," said Dr. Octavio Arango, rector of the University of Havana. "I am convinced that it is admirable and indispensable." Dr. Jose B. Aleman, Cuba's Secretary of Public Instruction, who is closely allied with the Havana University, where

4000 students are enrolled said that his office would exert every effort to bring about full and early participation on the part of Cuba. "We have been waiting for an arrangement of this kind," said Judge Miguel Muñoz, chairman of the Porto Rican Public Service Commission and a leading jurist and himself a graduate of Columbia. "The University of Porto Rico, which has recently won high praise for scientific work, will co-operate fully."

One of the institutions which may play a prominent part in the exchange of professors and students is the University of Miami, which has made extraordinary progress since its founding less than two years ago. One of the purposes announced when it opened its doors was to find means for fostering more intimate and wholesome relations with Cuba, Central and South America.

This fitted naturally into the general undertaking of the university for the reason that the problems of tropical agriculture and biology of southern Florida which engage its natural science departments are also identical with the problems of many countries and islands to the south. Several of the national research foundations having the solution of tropical problems in their programs have shown great interest in the University of Miami as possibly providing the seat and machinery for their operations.

"Good Things to Share"

"We of south Florida have so much in common with our Latin-American friends," said Dr. R. F. Ashe, president of Miami University, who comes to the congress here as observer and possible adviser, "that we expect almost at the outset to have many good things to share with them. In attacking problems peculiar to tropical climate and soils we will combine our machinery and scientific training with their more extensive experience in cultivation. We believe practical results will quickly begin to speak a language that all of us will understand."

"It seems obligatory upon us of Miami to help in this all-important work of the congress," Dr. Ashe continued. "Our geographical situation makes us the front porch of the United States' undertaking. We ought to be getting somewhere, for we shall be working with our neighbors."

"In the University of Miami we already have as faculty members several very distinguished scholars from the other countries. They are helping us greatly in understanding and reacting to the Latin-American point of view. They are also an inspiration to our students to study Spanish and the branches relating to the Spanish-speaking countries."

SALE OF SOVIET BONDS IS BEING INVESTIGATED

Flotation Under Way in America Without State Department Approval

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—The State Department has been studying the advertised sale of Russian Soviet bonds in the United States.

The point is made by the American bankers who have undertaken the flotation of the loan that it is not a public but a private banking matter.

The United States Government has held to the policy, during the last few years, of being consulted in regard to foreign financial transactions of American banks.

If the State Department lets it be known that it disapproves of the undertaking, by the Chase National Bank of New York and other banks associated with it, to enable the Soviet Government to get around the position of the United States to the floating of Soviet loans in this country, the agreement with the Soviet Government may be canceled, it is said.

Loans Opposed

United States officials have consistently opposed the making of loans to advance the Soviet regime, and have heretofore been consulted before decisions on such loans were made. In this case it is understood that the notice of the proposed bond sale that the State Department began an examination. It is because of the attitude of the Soviet Government has taken toward its obligations to the United States that the ban upon lending money to it has been placed by the State Department.

However, when it was desired to place a loan for the purpose of buying supplies no objection was interposed, and it may be that if the Soviet Government proposes to buy railroad materials in this country a different attitude may be shown than if the money is to be expended elsewhere.

\$30,000,000 Railway Issue

Under the terms of the loan arranged for through American banks, the Soviet Government agreed to deliver bonds from a \$30,000,000 railway issue by mail to American subscribers. The bonds bear certificates which, in effect, make them similar to the bonds of the United States. They are unaffected by fluctuations of exchange, in addition to the Chase National Bank of New York, the Amalgamated Bank of Chicago and the Bank of Italy in San Francisco, in this country, and the La Midland Bank in London have agreed to act as agents.

Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor, has protested against the sale of the bonds, and has urged that the Russian Soviet Government which would encourage subversive Soviet propaganda. He is willing to sell American products to the Soviets but not to lend money.

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BETTER HOUSING RULES DRAFTED FOR NEW YORK

Wide Extension of Strict Tenement Laws Is Recommended to Legislature

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Extension of the tenement house laws to virtually all dwellings in New York City is recommended to the Legislature in the report just submitted by the special legislative committee for the revision of the tenement house law after an eight-month study of conditions in overcrowded areas.

The report, declared by Senator James L. Whitley, chairman of the cities committee, to have a good chance of enactment into law without great change, is being hailed as one of the most important moves made in several years for the improvement of housing conditions in Manhattan and the five boroughs.

Possesses Wide Scope

Not only the old tenements of the East Side are to be regulated by it, but also apartment houses, apartment houses, rooming houses, and one and two-family houses. The measure abolishes the term "tenement" and calls them "multiple family" dwellings.

Buildings of 19 stories are permitted to replace the old structures of lower Manhattan in all areas where land values are more than \$3 a square foot.

The measure also increases the width of courts from 35 per cent

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1928

CANADA NOT TO SEND ENVOY TO GREAT BRITAIN

Premier Explains Reasons for Paris and Tokyo Appointments

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA—Canada's political status and the reasons for establishing diplomatic relations with Paris and Tokyo were taken up at some length by W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, in resuming the debate on the address on Tuesday. First, however, he replied to further criticisms made by R. B. Bennett, Opposition leader, the previous day, as regards the return of the natural resources to Alberta and the Government's immigration policy, declaring that the former was now in process of a satisfactory settlement, and that the latter was bringing to Canada far more settlers from Great Britain and northern Europe than were going to other parts of the Empire and was encouraging an influx of highly desirable citizens.

Community of Free Nations
Canada's new status had been a matter of evolution and was definite and secure, continued the Prime Minister. "I submit that the greatest of all transformations that have taken place in many years in respect to the British Empire has been the transformation from the conception of the empire as an imperial unit in the form of a federation to this acknowledged conception of the empire as a community of free nations, all owing a common allegiance to the one crown, all having similar constitutions, and all co-operating with one another in accordance with certain well-understood principles." The Imperial Conference had agreed that the Colonial Laws Validity Act was inconsistent with this new relationship and the statute was being removed, he explained.

No Minister to London
Mr. King made it very plain that there had never been a thought of appointing a minister to London. But as the British Government had no representative in Canada (the Governor-General now representing the Crown), it seemed desirable that one should be appointed immediately. He did not know what his title would be, but it certainly would not be that of minister.

While "the contacts within the empire will be more important, more numerous and more essential than will be the relation between any part of the empire and a foreign country," said Mr. King there had come with equal status a great responsibility in Canada's dealings outside the empire, which was beyond the range of high commissioners to undertake. Representatives for Europe and Asia were to be appointed. He pointed out that a minister in Paris as a representative for Europe, and another in Tokyo as a representative for Asia, "not for the purpose of emphasizing Canada's status but because we believe in the equality of the British nations within the empire; we wish to co-operate in a friendly and helpful way with all parts of the Empire, and we wish in co-operating to assume to the full the responsibilities which as a nation we believe we have within the British Empire in imperial and international affairs."

OTTAWA (AP)—Criticism in the Senate of a \$50,000 fund granted by the Federal Government for the repatriation of French-Canadians brought out the fact that there now is an organization in the United States to encourage the return of English-speaking Canadians to this country. The organization came to light when Rufus Pope criticized the grant, inasmuch as English-speaking Canadians were not considered. Raoul Dandurand, government leader in the Senate, answered that there was already an organization in the United States directed by an English-speaking assistant deputy minister of immigration with that aim in view.

The funds from the grant will be used in establishing a special organization in the New England states and under special direction to reach French-Canadians in an effort to bring them back to this country.

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If You Sometimes Wonder What Becomes of All the Old Automobiles, Here is Something That Will Partially Answer the Question. Of Course, Some of Them Go to the Junk Yard, But This is Not Such a Place; Rather It is What is Called a "Salvage Yard." Where Old Cars Are Taken Down, Their Parts Separated, Washed in Gasoline and Carefully Sorted to Await a Buyer. There Are Many of These, For Often the Owner of an Obsolete Machine is Enabled to Get Thousands of Miles More Out of His Car Through Being Able to Get Parts to Fit It at One of These Yards.

What Becomes of Your Used Car After You Sell It? Read and See

(Continued from Page 1)

them and are easily handled by dealers because the price is down to the level sought by the average used-car buyer.

The problem comes in the car that has seen its best days, yet, in the opinion of the owner, is still a good car and ought to bring a good price in trade, if not from one dealer, then from another.

"And this is where the great trouble in the used car business comes," said an officer of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce. "The seller of the old car 'shops' around and gets the highest price he can. The result often is an excessive allowance and these excessive allowances soon load the dealer up with cars that are hard to sell."

"Where have I seen that car before?" he mused. "That radiator, those lamps, those creaking wheels, that wheezy motor that hits and misses!"

As he pondered, he realized that the enterprising junk man had given the old car another chance: had replaced its worn parts with parts salvaged from other cars, perhaps daubed on a coat of paint, and in other ways made it able to run. The junk man had sold it at a profit and the purchaser brought it, innocently enough, to the dealer to trade in on a new car. Like the cat, it had come back.

To meet conditions of this kind, the dealers of Jacksonville, Omaha, Milwaukee and Kansas City organized the Two-Car-to-Family Plan. Manufacturers and dealers think "the saturation point" has not yet been reached and that there will still be good business for the motor maker who has already laid the foundations of his campaign for two cars to a family. Indeed, this is looked upon as one of the solutions of the used-car problem.

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what they called "salvage yards," regularly incorporated to engage in all phases of the junk business, but specifically for junking automobiles. The prime purpose was to get the old cars out of circulation. The cars were torn down and such parts as were usable were stocked in racks and resold as used car parts.

Another way of disposing of used cars, which has been tried by some manufacturers, is for the factory to give the dealer a fixed sum for every car removed from circulation. One factory allows dealers \$50 on every 10 new cars sold, or \$5 a car, which is to help pay for the junking of one useless car. Some factories allow larger sums.

The average period of usefulness of an automobile is eight years, which does not mean that one owner will drive his car for that time, but that someone will be driving it, in some form or another, before it goes to the junk yard.

Summing up the used car situation, the Chamber of Commerce official expressed the situation in the following words: "The dealers are anxious to give the used-car owner a fair deal, but they must be guided by wise judgment and a thorough understanding of conditions, not to permit the sale of old merchandise to overshadow the sale of new."

The real solution to the used car problem lies in standardization of values, as nearly as possible. To attain this there must be absolute dealer co-operation.

BIG RAILROAD ORDER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—New equipment, aggregating about \$5,000,000, has been authorized for purchase by the Union Pacific Railroad system.

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Mr. Alan McAfee is now in the United States of America. Letters c/o Mr. Harrison Smith, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BRIAND DENIES PEACE PROJECT IS ABANDONED

Quai d'Orsay Expects Conversations to Continue—Policy Like 'Floating Log'

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, in the Senate publicly rebuked those who suppose that the project for a Franco-American peace pact has been abandoned. Events will show that they are wrong, declared the Foreign Minister.

M. Briand's policy in general was once described in a phrase whose English equivalent is that "it follows like a floating log the current of the stream." He himself adopted this criticism in the Senate, and by his manner suggested that the floating log would safely reach its destination.

Though an immediate American reply to the last note is not expected, the Quai d'Orsay certainly supposes that the conversations will continue. At the same time it is authoritatively announced here that the negotiations for a Franco-American arbitration pact have been practically concluded, and a document to take the place of the Root treaty will be initiated shortly after Frank B. Kellogg's return from Canada.

Senators have thrown doubt on the peace pact. One, while refusing to believe that M. Briand is simply making a theatrical gesture, professed himself unable to see any advantage for France.

On the contrary, the negotiations, he believed, would necessarily end by weakening the League of Nations, which was a peace organization on which France relied.

The multilateral pact, if possible, would become a substitute for the Covenant of the League.

SCHUBERT CENTENARY

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIENNA—The great celebrations planned for the centenary of the passing on of Franz Schubert have begun here. The 130th anniversary of his birth was marked by a huge gathering at the house in which the composer was born.

The Mayor, Karl Seitz, placed on a small bust of Schubert and on the wall of the house wreaths, one with the inscription, "The city of Vienna to its ever-living son." The other came from the American Schubert Centenary Committee. The Vienna Men's Choral Society gave selections from Schubert which were radiocast. The house henceforth will be used as a Schubert Museum.

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1928 FEBRUARY 1928

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Records of Senior brilliance are daily pouring in from all parts of America, and invariably the trend of owner enthusiasm runs the same—

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THE VICTORY SIX AND AMERICA'S FASTEST FOUR ALSO ON DISPLAY

Museum of Fine Arts School After 51 Years Has Own Home

New Building in Boston Result of More Than Half a Century of Unremitting Labor for a Great Ideal Initiated by Otto Grundmann

After 51 years of unremitting labor in behalf of a great ideal the School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is housed in its own building. From 1876, when the school gathered but a handful of students in small quarters in Copley Square, on through the years of its expansion and unfolding opportunity, no conscientious effort has been spared that the school should grow along with the museum, that its life should become more and more inseparable with that of the museum, that its service to students of art should be the best obtainable and that its record should be one of growing achievement.

The new building embraces all the best of the old ideas in such schools as well as the best of the new mode and fitting for art instruction.

Fire Ruins Collection

It seems now a long time ago when Otto Grundmann, a Saxon educated in Dresden and Antwerp, then the Paris of the art student world, came to start a school with a few students and frugal equipment. A little later, when the school had progressed to the dignity of a gallery, fire destroyed the collection of arms and armor it was originally designed to house and students in the advanced courses "graduated" to it.

On the early faculty were Frank Millet, who was in Boston assisting John LaFarge with the decorations for Trinity Church, and William Morris Hunt.

Table to Grundmann
But upon Mr. Grundmann fell the greater burden of work and a bronze tablet at the entrance of the new building recalls now to students, who have the heritage of his early precepts, and to visitors, his long service in establishing it and conducting its early progress.

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TEAPOT DOME INQUIRY BRINGS NEW DISCLOSURE

Unusual Practice Involved
in Sinclair-Continental
\$3,000,000 Barrel Deal

SPECIAL FROM MONTCLAIR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Unusual business practices in an oil deal involving Harry F. Sinclair, Teapot Dome lessee, were brought to light by the Senate Public Lands Committee making an investigation of certain transactions involving the Teapot Dome lease.

A. L. Carlson, secretary-treasurer of the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company, testifying under oath to the committee, said that the board of directors of the Sinclair Company had approved a contract by which it purchased 33,000,000 barrels of oil from the Continental Trading Company for \$1.75 a barrel on the same day that Mr. Sinclair, acting for the Sinclair Crude Oil Company, had guaranteed the purchase of the oil by the Continental Oil Company from the Humphreys Oil Company for \$1.50 a barrel.

Tracing \$3,000,000 Profits
Acting with Mr. Sinclair as guarantors for the Continental Trading Company were James O'Neil, president of the Pure Oil Company, who is in Europe and has refused to return to testify in connection with the transaction, and R. B. Stewart, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, who signed the guarantee as a member of the board of the Sinclair Crude Oil Company. This company was owned 50 per cent by the Standard Oil and 50 per cent by the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company.

The committee is endeavoring to trace the disposition of the \$3,000,000 in profits on this \$30,000,000 oil deal. Some \$280,000 in Liberty bonds have been traced to Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, who leased the Teapot Dome land to Mr. Sinclair.

Witnesses Forget Details
Details of the transaction in which the board of the Sinclair Crude Oil Company, of which he is a member, approved the Continental deal, have been forgotten by him. Mr. Carlson informed the committee that he recalled that the board met in Chicago for the confirming action but did not remember just what occurred at the meeting, although he signed the contract.

"Explain how the board of directors of the Sinclair Crude Oil Company could approve such a deal and take care of the interests of the stockholders of their company," Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, conducting the investigation demanded of Mr. Carlson.

The witness could offer no explanation. He made no reply to a demand by Mr. Walsh as to whether the board of directors was "only a dummy board or actually business men doing careful business."

"An Extraordinary Transaction"
Mr. Carlson admitted that the transaction might appear unusual and that he could recall no other similar deal in the oil business. He persisted in informing the committee that he could not recall the details of the episode.

"I suppose you appreciate that the committee considers this an extraordinary transaction," Mr. Walsh asserted, "and that you are not telling it all you know about this deal. Has anyone told you not to say anything about this matter?"

This Mr. Carlson denied. The Government claimed that the Continental Trading Company was organized only to make this oil transaction. Three of the officers of the Continental company have evaded service, two of them remaining in Europe and another, H. S. Oiler, a Canadian, going to South Africa. The committee has directed Mr. Stewart to hasten to Washington, and he has notified it that he will appear.

ART

Ruth and Lyman Paine

Water colors by Ruth and Lyman Paine at Grace Horne's gallery introduce a pleasing combination of works that are similar "but with a difference." Boston never wears of water color and every fresh presentation that has something new to say is gratifying.

Subjects are chosen aptly from southern Europe, Toledo, Spain, with its tall bridge, the harbor of Genoa, little places in the Pyrenees are here. The water colorists look for interesting surfaces that are varied in texture, that reflect pleasing lights, that offer an opportunity for vibrant atmospheric effects. There are some very pleasing results in the sketches by both these artists. Ruth Paine leans to the more dramatic atmosphere when there are thick gray clouds in the sky and a hint of damp in the atmosphere.

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phere. There is color and life in her gray surfaces, not an easy thing to get. There is directness, a definite feeling for what is elemental. Not an aimless brush, but one with a convincing motive power behind it.
Lyman Paine has a more sunny disposition, a taste for clearer and brighter light. In this group there is the feeling for textures and more convincing surfaces, for firmness in architectural structure, for a vigorous placing of masses. Again and again, the Alcantara in Toledo, leading into the ancient town, a tall picturesque bridge that has lasted through many centuries. It is careful water color, done with more precision than is current in that medium, effective, modest.

In an adjoining gallery there is a collection of modernist works from New York and Paris, drawings by Derain included. Many of them done by artists in moments of experiment, informal in character. It is pleasant to have an opportunity once every so often to look upon pictures of this kind for an artist's remains an artist to his smallest, most unostentatious sketch. These smaller things are part of the cumulative apparatus.

REFERENDUM'S BACKERS HEARD

Wets Closely Questioned at
Legislative Committee
Hearing

Proponents of the initiative petitions for a referendum to ask representatives in Congress from Massachusetts to seek repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs, were questioned closely by members of the committee as to what legal and practical effect the proposed referendum could have.

Charles S. Rackemann, Francis Peabody, and others spoke against prohibition and said it is opposed by many persons who should have an opportunity to vote on it. Alexander Lincoln, former candidate for Attorney-General, argued the proposal comes legally within the scope of subjects for referendum.

When the speakers were asked why they did not take the logical method of trying to elect wet representatives to Congress, if they wished to repeal the amendment, they replied that it was a practical impossibility because too many other issues enter congressional campaigns.

They were also asked if law enforcement would not be undermined if a referendum should show a wet result, and replied the voters should understand their vote could not effect the repeal but could only advise members of Congress.

**TAXATION UNIFORMITY
SOUGHT IN DOMINION**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VICTORIA, B. C.—Efforts to coordinate the collection of federal and provincial income taxes in Canada made definite progress as a result of representations to the Federal Government by J. D. MacLean, Premier of British Columbia. MacLean's proposals for the improvement of the existing methods will be investigated by officials of the Federal Department of National Revenue in the spring, it was announced here.

The British Columbia Premier proposes, in brief, that the Provincial and Federal Governments exchange taxation information. Thus when the Federal Government audits the income of a business concern in British Columbia, this information would be available to the provincial authorities, enabling them to assess the income tax of that firm without a separate audit. In the same way, provincial audits would be used by the federal authorities. This would save a great deal of effort on the part of both governments and would reduce the inconvenience of tax collection from the standpoint of business men to a minimum.

TO RESTORE STREET NAMES
MEXICO CITY—To aid tourists and ease a confusion in Mexico City to readily absorb the historical background of the ancient Aztec capital, the Ayuntamiento (City Council) has just appropriated the necessary money to restore old street names, which will be marked by handsome colonial posts carrying plaques relating historical events which took place near by.

CURE ON RUBBER REMAINS
LONDON (AP)—The Colonial office announced today that the rubber warter 60 per cent of the standard production of rubber may be exported from Malaya and Ceylon at the minimum rate of duty. Thus the same restriction remains in force as fixed at the end of July, and apparently nothing has been done in the way of modifying or abolishing the restriction as for a time was thought possible.

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TOWN FORESTS URGED TO AID CONSERVATION

Cape Cod District Leading
Move—Also Keeps
Down Fire Loss

General adoption of the town forest idea would go far toward building up a greater interest in forest protection, said William A. L. Bazeley, conservation commissioner of Massachusetts, in speaking in Boston at a conference for discussion of the forest fire problem in Massachusetts.

Mr. Bazeley described the method soon to be widely initiated in the Cape Cod district. Every town in the region will probably either plant or own a town forest by next spring, and will thus be interested in protecting it, and in providing the proper equipment, he said.

Town Forest Plan
As an indication of what can be accomplished by the town forest plan in arousing public interest, using the district where it has been given a preliminary trial as an example, Commissioner Bazeley said:

"During the black 10 days" of the last summer drought period, there were 1281 fires reported in Massachusetts alone, and probably many more small fires that were not reported. But of this number only six were reported in the Cape Cod district where public interest was sufficiently aroused to prevent them."

J. G. Peters, one of the assistant United States foresters, indicated such a method would not be usable in the West, where the greater part of the 150,000,000 acres of national forests lie. One of the characteristics of the regions in which these forests are situated, he said, is their inaccessibility.

Federal Aid Given
Telling of the means for protecting and adding to the national forests, Mr. Peters described the co-operation set up between the Federal Government and the states in 1911. By small national appropriations states can add enough "on their own" to carry on the work, he declared. And where there were but 15 states in co-operation a few years ago, there are now 35, who add some \$500,000,000 to the smaller government appropriations.

William G. Howard, superintendent of forests in New York, reported that by a highly developed fire control and prevention organization in that State there were but 519 fires last year, the damage of which was held to 14-100 of 1 per cent of the land under protection, thus bringing forest protection within the limits of an insurable risk.

**LEAGUE ADVISER
REACHES GENEVA**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—Jan A. Buro, the new legal adviser to the League of Nations, has arrived in Geneva and entered on his duties. Buro has been Foreign Minister of Uruguay. He is professor of international law, member of the International Legal Union and the American Institute of International Law.

His appointment is regarded here as especially important in view of the forthcoming meeting at The Hague for the codification of international law, the arrangements for which will be largely in his hands. It is felt that he will form a valuable link in the work of codification being carried on simultaneously in Europe and the United States and be helpful in working toward a better understanding between the continents.

**WESTERN WHEAT POOL
SHOWS MUCH ACTIVITY**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—A summary of the activities of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited (the three provincial wheat pools), during the crop year 1926-27 shows that 179,950,242 bushels of wheat were delivered to the central selling agency of the pool. The total inspection for the year in the western inspection division.

The membership of the combined pools during this period was 140,000.

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HOUSE FORCES READY TO MEET SHIPPING BILL

Hope to Defeat or Amend
Senate Measure for Merchant Marine

SPECIAL FROM MONTCLAIR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The action of the Senate in passing the Jones government ownership merchant marine bill by a 45-31 vote, threw the contest over this long-standing issue into the House, where Administration forces will attempt either to shelve or amend it.

Sponsors of the measure in the House declare their determination to press for its consideration. They assert that if it is allowed to come to the House floor it would be approved substantially as passed by the Senate.

The measure as approved by the Senate does not provide a specific appropriation, but would permit the United States Shipping Board to ask for funds up to \$250,000,000, with which to build new ocean-going vessels of various types and to modernize and repair ships it is already operating. It also provides that no ship can be disposed of by the Shipping Board unless by unanimous vote of its membership.

Numerous efforts in the Senate to amend and revise the bill were unsuccessful. Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, and Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio, attempted to rewrite the bill so that four or five members of the Shipping Board could order the sale of vessels. The Senate by a mixed-party vote, rejected their amendments.

Democrats and Progressive Republicans led in the movement to put through the bill, although some regular Republicans voted with them, as there were Democrats who opposed the measure. Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, author of the measure, is assistant Republican floor leader in the Senate. The final vote was made up of 18 Republicans and 25 Democrats in favor, and 22 Republicans and 4 Democrats opposed.

The measure as passed by the Senate is contrary to President Coolidge's recommendations, who favors the disposal of all ships now owned and operated by the Government and the merchant marine business. The bill, if made operative, could authorize the Government to enter into an extensive merchant marine program.

Mr. Coolidge at one of his recent press conferences intimated that if the measure as approved by the Senate was passed by both houses and submitted to the President, he would veto it. None of the numerous votes in the Senate measure in the Senate indicated the two-thirds that would be necessary to pass it over the President's objection.

The Senate incorporated in the bill a provision requiring Shipping Board employees to assume Civil Service status. An amendment offered by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, specifying that the passage of the act did not mean that the Government was entering on a permanent policy of government ownership in the merchant-marine field, was rejected in the Senate by a 45-31 vote.

**PROSECUTION ASKED
AGAINST MRS. KNAPP**

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Pending receipt of a formal communication from Governor Smith, Charles J. Herrick, district attorney of Albany County declined to comment upon the Governor's recommendation that

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Despite some unemployment, German economic conditions are in fair shape, the Ambassador said. Herr von Prittwitz is tall and youthful looking while his face shows ability. He is fond of tennis and golf and intends to take up squash with the younger members of his staff. Besides German he speaks French, Italian, Spanish and Russian, and his English is without an accent.

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HOOVER STOCK AT 100 PER CENT, SAYS J. T. ADAMS

California Delegation in
House Unanimous for
Secretary's Nomination

WASHINGTON (AP)—Herbert Hoover will be nominated by the Republican Convention in Kansas City on the first ballot, John T. Adams, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, predicted after a call upon President Coolidge.

Mr. Adams, who is an Iowa, said that "another candidate" is seeking the Iowa delegation, and that while there will be no organized opposition in Iowa to this candidate, half of the delegation will be for Mr. Hoover. Republican members of the House from California have unanimously endorsed Mr. Hoover for the nomination. Charles F. Curry, dean of the delegation, said later that all 10 of the California House Republicans were present and that there was no dissenting voice.

The action was taken, he declared, not from a sectional point of view but because of Mr. Hoover's national and international prominence. The two senators from his state, one of whom is Hiram W. Johnson, a formidable presidential candidate in the past, were not invited to attend the meeting, Mr. Curry added.

ALEXANDRIA, La. (AP)—The Republican state central committee at a meeting here adopted a resolution stating that Herbert Hoover "would receive a liberal majority of the votes of Louisiana" if he were the party's nominee for President. A call was issued at the meeting for a state convention here Feb. 20, to select four delegates to the Republican National Convention.

**ITALIANS ARE TO HAVE
SPECIAL LABOR COURTS**

ROME—The slow but gradual application of the Labor charter is revealing many points which need revision if the desired Fascist legislation is to be applied as fully as possible. The recent judgment by the magistracy of labor in the dispute between the Federations of Seamen and Shipowners, has given occasion for several newspapers to demand the extension of the functions of the Labor Court, which is now empowered to deal only with

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The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a
Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.**

UNITED STATES PAYS LEAGUE EXPENSE SHARE

cases of great importance, ignoring these minor labor disputes which cannot lead to strikes and lock-outs.

It is announced that the ministers of corporations and justice will shortly constitute special labor courts, which will sit in the principal towns in every province to settle all labor controversies which are submitted to them.

GENEVA—The United States Government has handed the League of Nations \$3,745 Swiss francs as a contribution toward the expenses of the recent conference in which it has participated, namely, the economic conference in May, the transit conference in August, the import and export conference in October, and the last session of the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament conference.

It is not the first time that America has contributed in this way, having paid a share of the expenses of the conferences on arms and the traffic in opium. These payments are viewed with satisfaction here, as tending to the maintenance of good relations between America and the League, and is confounding those critics who charge that America is disinclined to carry its fair share of responsibility in these matters.

**RIFLE SHIPMENT
SENT TO MANCHURIA**
PEKING (AP)—The Czechoslovakian steamer Karpis, carrying 40,000 rifles for the Mukden troops of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the northern dictator, has arrived at Chinwangtao. The arms immediately were placed in transport in the direction of Mukden, Manchuria.

Reports published by the Chinese newspapers several days ago that the Praga had arrived at Tientsin after an exchange of fire with a Nationalist Gunboat have proved erroneous.

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COL. LINDBERGH FLIES 1050 MILES TO ST. THOMAS

Route Over Lesser Antilles
Covered in 10 Hours at
Unvarying Speed

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands (AP)—This American island celebrated a public holiday in honor of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who flew from Maracaibo, Venezuela, over islands and waters which have figured large in the history of exploration.

Swinging along a crescent of 1050 miles, over the coast of Venezuela and the Lesser Antilles, Colonel Lindbergh made his way with clock-like precision. He passed over dozens of islands, large and small, which became inscribed on the maps of the world with the voyages of Columbus, with unvarying speed. The flight was completed in 10 hours and 15 minutes.

He flew high. He encountered slight headwinds and a little rain. The flier said the air was slightly rough, but not enough to hamper his progress.

Suited to Aviation Route
The chain of the West Indies over which he flew appeared to be very beautiful, he said. He saw no obstacle to aviation along the trail he blazed.

A presidential salute of 21 guns announced Colonel Lindbergh's arrival after the firing of two cannons and the ringing of church bells heralded his approach.

But even as he appeared there was a short period of suspense as it was thought Colonel Lindbergh might find the field prepared for his landing unsuitable. Bunkers and other hazards on a golf course three miles west of the city had been leveled to prepare the field. A commercial aviator from Porto Rico made a test flight recently to try it out, but refused to risk landing.

Colonel Lindbergh, however, did not keep the crowd of 2000 in suspense long. He swooped down and made an excellent landing. A banquet was prepared for him as he stepped from the plane, and he was then welcomed by Capt. Waldo Evans, U. S. N., retired, Governor of the islands.

Driven in an open automobile with Governor Evans to a public garden at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, Colonel Lindbergh was constantly surrounded by cheering crowds, including school children, who waved flags eagerly. The automobile was escorted by a band and a guard of marines.

Inland Table Presented
A short thanksgiving service was held during which Governor Evans and the chairman of the Colonial Council delivered welcoming addresses during which they presented to the flier an inland mahogany table, the gift of citizens.

Colonel Lindbergh thanked the people of St. Thomas for the enthusiastic welcome which they had given him and told them that he wished he could spend as many weeks as days on the island but that his short visit was made necessary to keep to his schedule.

The flier then visited the hospital here and the Free Masons Lodge where a special meeting was held in his honor. During his visit to the lodge Colonel Lindbergh was presented with a silver Masonic trowel with a silver handle.

NEW YORK WORLD FAIR BROUGHT STEP NEARER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The project of holding an international exposition in New York in 1932 has just been brought a step nearer, with appointment of the committee of five persons from each borough to confer with Mayor James J. Walker to further the proposal.

The consensus of the meeting at which it was decided to name the committee was that it would be advisable to get the Mayor to agree to the idea of an exposition before proceeding to selection of any particular site. The personnel of the committee which will see the Mayor will be announced in a few days.

BANKS ARE ENTITLED TO COMPANY'S DEPOSITS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HALIFAX, N. S.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Montreal have priority to \$2,300,000 of money, the proceeds of sales of products of the subsidiary companies of the British Empire Steel Corporation, according to decision handed down by Mr. Justice Maclellan of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia this week.

When the Dominion Iron & Steel Company went into the hands of a receiver, the National Trust Com-

pany, the question arose which had the priority to the sum of money which was at the moment on deposit in the banks (money obtained from the sale of products of the company) whether the banks or the bondholders. Directors of Besco brought action that the banks had priority in payment for money borrowed—the National Trust on behalf of bondholders for their priority. Local counsel here acclaim the court's decision as a distinct victory for the British Empire Steel Corporation in their fight for control.

TURKEY CLOSES MISSION SCHOOL

Directors to Be Prosecuted
for Alleged Religious
Propaganda

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CONSTANTINOPLE—The American Bible House Mission School for Girls at Bursa which was charged with clandestinely carrying on religious propaganda has been ordered closed by the Minister of the Interior. The directors and teachers will be prosecuted before the republican tribunal for alleged contravention of the educational laws, because the four girls converts are minors.

It is understood that the minister intends to close five other schools affiliated with the same mission because they are suspected of proselytism.

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LITTLE SURPRISE is felt here at the closure of the American mission school at Bursa owing to alleged religious propaganda. The viewpoint of the Turks is that Christian schools in Turkey should not have privileges which they claim would not be granted Islamic schools in Europe and America. At the same time the Turks are intensely eager to "Westernize" education in their country, and little doubt is felt here that if the Bursa school authorities are ready to guarantee there will be no proselytism the establishment will be permitted to reopen after a suitable interval.

It is recalled in this connection that the English high school for girls in Constantinople was closed by the Turks a couple of years ago owing to the refusal to accept the Government's nominee to the post of teacher of Turkish. The dispute was settled a few weeks later, since when the schools are understood to have functioned normally. A little later an official inspection of all textbooks was carried out in Smyrna and Constantinople, with the view of eliminating those regarded as reflecting on the honor of the Turkish nation, and a number of other foreign schools, mainly Greek, thereupon shut their doors.

Formerly all the native schools in Turkey were semi-religious institutions connected with local mosques, but the Nationalist Government secularized the whole education of the country, and it is understood that all schools, Islamic as well as Christian, are now required to teach any religion except the one the pupils profess, and then only at the request of the parents. Similar difficulties to those experienced in the Christian mission schools in Turkey are also being met in Persia, where the teaching of the Persian language was recently made obligatory and proselytizing forbidden.

In consequence, it is expected that the Christian missions there will either have to adapt themselves to these regulations or close down.

FILM MEN WORK ON NEW BOOKING CONTRACT PLAN

Producers and Independent
Exhibitors on Way to
Correct Abuses

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Backed by the good will of both motion picture producers and exhibitors, a committee representing the two branches of the industry has gone to work here to shape a new standard exhibition contract which shall correct practices which have been held unfair to exhibitors.

The committee is meeting privately with power to act. "They are going at it with an open mind and a sincere desire on both sides to bring about a normal situation in the industry which shall be beneficial to all," said M. J. O'Toole, executive secretary of the Motion Picture Owners of America.

Six men now have the full responsibility of shaping the new contract. It is expected that they will come to an agreement which will remove the grievances which the unsatisfied independent theater owners feel are disastrous to their business, said Mr. O'Toole.

The contract now in use, he pointed out, was made before the practice of "block-booking" had reached its prevailing large extent. As it now exists, block-booking forces the small theater-owner to buy more pictures than he can profitably use, said Mr. O'Toole. To get 10 pictures he wants, an exhibitor must contract for perhaps 30 more that he does not want. The producer sells his output in this way, but the smaller theater owner has over-bought.

"Most theater-owners are not opposed to block-booking because they have large needs," he said. "What should be done is to reduce it to the compulsory to the voluntary stage, so that it can be used when advantageous to the exhibitor."

The men at work on the new contract were chosen by the two groups they represent at a conference of the industry held before the Federal Trade Commission in New York last October. Representing the exhibitors are Benjamin Bernstein of Los Angeles, R. R. Belche of Kansas City, Mo., and Nathan Yarns of Fall River, Mass. Acting for the producers are Ned Depinet of Paramount Famous-Lasky Corporation, Felix Peist of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Distributing Corporation and Philip Reisman of Universal Pictures Corporation. Two chairmen, not members of the committee have been appointed and they will alternate. They are R. F. Woodhull of Dover, N. J., president of the Moving Picture Theater Owners, and R. L. Cochrane, vice-president of Universal.

An open forum held pending the committee sessions was adjourned after a brief hearing. Members who spoke agreed that no time should be wasted in talk since all were ready for the committee to begin its work.

ROTARY EXTENDING WORLD ACTIVITIES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—To help development of international peace through better understanding between nations, Rotary International will hold a conference of 41 Rotary clubs of South and Central America, in Panama, March 20 and 21, and another in Tokyo, Japan, Oct. 1, 2 and 3 for clubs in the Orient. It was announced at a meeting of the board of directors here.

James H. Roth of Chicago, special commissioner-at-large, and Arthur H. Sapp of Huntington, Ind., international president, will attend the Panama conference. Both meetings are intended to increase the scope of Rotary activities in their sections of the globe.

BUSH SCHOOLS MEET ZULU ZEST FOR KNOWLEDGE

Native Instructors Preside
Where Log Set on Forked
Sticks Makes a School

"Two forked sticks supporting a log and one or two planks serving as a blackboard often comprise the total physical attributes of a school in the bush of Portuguese East Africa. But this meager equipment, where no government provision for education exists, is more than offset by the desire of the natives to learn how to read," says Harwood B. Catlin, just returned to Boston after seven years of educational work in Africa for the American Board of Foreign Missions.

"In the majority of cases the teacher in these decidedly open-air classrooms is a native who has studied in the night schools of Natal, a section where native education is recognized by the British Government, and where many of the natives from Portuguese East Africa go to work in the gold mines.

"These gold mine night schools are unusual enough in themselves," Mr. Catlin continued. "The natives there are forced to lead a most Spartan existence. They live in huge barracks to which there is but a single, closely guarded door, and in which practically every available inch is taken up with the bunks on which they sleep.

"Somewhere in the center, though, there is usually a table with space for a few chairs to be crowded around it. The only light available is one from the yellow candles used in the mines, and there is usually the added difficulty of a room divided against itself in matters of education, some preferring to sleep unmolested by light and noise.

Teacher Is Native
"Here again the teacher is a native, and it is often the members of these groups gathered around the barracks tables that return to their own country and teach others what they have learned."

Mr. Catlin made it plain, however, that this is the understate of education among the Zulus, and that the educational advance in Natal, where he has spent the majority of his time—a territory roughly the size of New England, in which there are approx-

FRANCE MAY REDUCE RHINELAND FORCES

Stresemann Speech Embarrasses Aristide Briand

PARIS—It is anticipated here that Aristide Briand will probably offer October 15, 1927, as the date for the Rhineland occupational troops from 60,000 to 50,000. Doubtless, Dr. Gustav Stresemann would accept. The French are embarrassed by the German Foreign Minister's speech, in which he argued that either the Locarno pact is serious, and in that case the security of France being guaranteed, it is necessary to evacuate the Rhineland since the occupation is useless and vexatious, or if the occupation is continued and the Locarno pact recognized to be without value it might be denounced.

Moreover, Dr. Stresemann declined to substitute permanent control of the League for the present occupation. The position is extremely difficult. M. Briand had not expected Dr. Stresemann to be outspoken. It is in a compromise for an immediate reduction of the Rhineland army that an endeavor will be made to mollify the German Government.

JUDGES IN IRELAND MAINLY PROTESTANT

William T. Cosgrave Speaks
to Ottawa Canadian Club

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—That the "most distressful country" was fast becoming the most peaceful and prosperous under the new régime was evident to the members of the Canadian Club on Tuesday when William T. Cosgrave, President of the Irish Free State, reviewed present conditions in Ireland. The new state decided "to pay out" on "way out" and did it with such good effect that last year the budget showed some \$17,000,000 surplus.

The unpopular land-owners had been bought out, said the speaker; dairy proprietors had also been bought out, at a cost to the Government of \$2,000,000; taxes had been reduced by \$52.50 per head of population, and a tariff commission was making an exhaustive investigation into tariff treatment of every product.

In consequence of all this the Irish had every confidence in the future greatness of their country. An interesting point emphasized by Mr. Cosgrave was the fact that although about 80 per cent of the population were Roman Catholic the majority of the high court judges were Protestant, denoting the feeling of religious tolerance now pervading Ireland.

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WASHINGTON (AP)—John K. Davis, of Worcester, O., who was American Consul at Nanking, and J. Hall Paxton, of Danville, Va., vice-consul there, have been promoted and commended for the service they rendered to citizens of the United States at Nanking last March during the fighting between the Chinese factions.

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R. L. STEVENSON RARE EDITIONS SALE ANNOUNCED

Colgate Collection of Works
of Author of "Treasure
Island" Offered

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following closely on the sale here of one of the largest collections of rare editions of Rudyard Kipling ever offered at auction, comes the announcement that the Henry A. Colgate collection of the works of Robert Louis Stevenson will be sold at the Anderson Galleries on Feb. 8.

The Colgate collection includes some of the rarest Stevenson items and it is expected that new high levels will be established by the prices paid at the auction. The 232 items include autographed letters, presentation copies, manuscripts and drawings, as well as books which were a part of the author's library.

Among the items for which large prices are expected are first editions of "Treasure Island," "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and "A Child's Garden of Verses." An item, not popularly known, but valued by collectors, which is included in the sale is "The Best Thing in Edinburgh," of which 15 copies were printed for the first time in San Francisco in 1923 from a transcript kept by Stevenson's mother.

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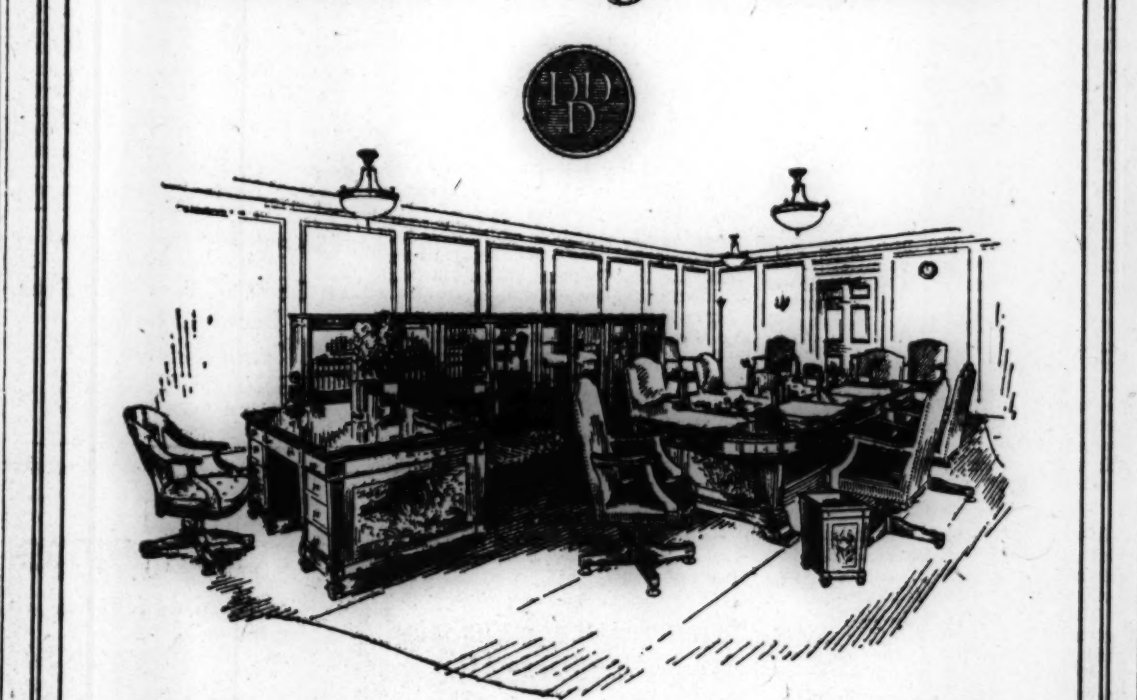
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AMERICAN SUPERPOWER YEAR
American Superpower Corp.'s net income for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, was \$1,680,652, was equal after preferred dividends to \$1.21 a share on combined 1,068,546 shares of non-par class "A" and class "B" common stocks, compared with \$2,525,953 or 12.46 a share on 278,945 combined common shares in 1925.

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Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

Palestine Holds Attention of Christian, Moslem and Jew

Country Now in Limelight Because of Its Immense Deposits of Potash and the Commercial Plans Being Adopted to Bring Commodity to Market

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE JORDAN VALLEY—Palestine has been in the limelight since the story of three great faiths: its land is equally a goal of pilgrimage for Christian, Moslem, and Jew. Lately, since the war, it has suffered under a baneful publicity of a political nature arising out of the clash of opinion, now happily much less tense, regarding the merits and aims of Zionism and their reaction on the settled Arab population of the country. But today Palestine has moved into a new and, for it, strange limelight with the coming to life of the Dead Sea.

With the granting of a concession for the exploitation of the potash deposits, which have been proved to exist in practically inexhaustible quantities in those submarine-level waters, Palestine to its own surprise and delight, has for the first time in its age-old history suddenly anchored the attention of the business world as a commercial entity. The world's demand for high-grade potash, which the Dead Sea can produce, still exceeds the supply. Happy the country where such deposits exist.

The Present Concession

The history of the present concession covers a period of nine years. In January, 1918, Lord Allenby's army drove the Turks out of Jericho and across the Jordan into the mountains of Moab. The Dead Sea thus became a British lake; a motorboat, scullia, was transported over the Jordan Hills and down the Jericho road; and under its wing scientific research in various areas of the lake was begun to test the commercial values of Dead Sea brine. It is estimated that 6,500,000 tons of water enter the lake daily. Its level does not, however, vary appreciably from day to day throughout the year; and we are thus left with the remarkable deduction that the daily evaporation under a sun which has to be experienced to be appreciated, carries off the whole of the daily inflow of water from the Jordan and the other smaller mountain torrents which empty themselves into it from the hills of Judaea and Transjordan. As a result the water which remains is impregnated to an unusual extent with mineral substances.

The first program of research proved that the percentage of potash in the brine, taken at a given depth, was practically constant; that the potash itself was of high grade quality; and that present with it in solution were such marketable by-products as magnesium bromide, magnesium chloride, and calcium chloride. With these promising data before them, the Palestine Government proceeded to further programs of experiment, with a view to establishing whether and how these valuable deposits could be handled commercially. Small experimental tanks were erected on the shore by the head-quarters of the Dead Sea Motor Patrol and for four years experiment followed experiment.

Natural Evaporating Pans
The results of the earlier and less detailed research were amply borne out; it was further established that the adjacent floor of the sun-baked Jordan Valley was conveniently composed of a non-absorbent clay which would provide ready-made bottoms for evaporating pans, and that the lie of the land would permit of the building of these pans with a minimum of preliminary leveling over an area of at any rate four square kilometers and, with unimportant terracing, over a further six; finally close observation of the experimental tanks proved, over the four years, that the steadiness and intensity of the sun in the valley was such that it would be possible to estimate production on the basis of four and possibly five complete evaporation processes yearly in the pans.

Such were the technical results of the research. But Dead Sea potash has an additional attraction as a commercial exploitation; for, compared with similar German enterprise, its production avoids three expensive processes. In Germany, the deposits are beneath the ground in the form of a solidified lake, which has dried up and been in the course of time covered. There, the deposits have first to be mined and then put into solution, while their subsequent reduction and distillation from a liquid form to crystals involves artificial heating. In the Dead Sea the potash is already in solution and the sun, at no cost, provides a steady and rapid evaporation agency with a minimum of outlay on plant, etc.

Working of Potash Deposits

When, in 1925, the preliminary experiments were complete, the Palestine Government published the results of their research and put the exploitation of the potash deposits out to public tender. Eighteen months later it was granted to Mr. Novomeysky, a Jew, a Palestinian subject, the third person of previously foreign nationality to opt for Palestinian nationality, and Major Tulloch, a Scotsman who, open to the Government, had been studying the problem on the ground and had

later agreed to co-operate with him in the matter of tendering. The position at the moment is that the concession is practically theirs and that in consultation with the British Colonial Office, they are now engaged in the negotiation of subsidiary financial agreements before they start work.

From the practical side, it is understood (although the statement does not enjoy the confirmation of the two principals nor can it be verified until the publication of the terms of their concession) that the basis of both their and the Palestine Government's calculations is a yearly output of 100,000 tons of potash; but the ambition of Messrs. Novomeysky and Tulloch is an annual production of 200,000 tons, which would figure they confidently expect to realize in time.

The two problems which they will have to tackle as soon as they start work, which it is hoped will be next spring, are first, health and hygiene, and secondly, transport. Both problems are difficult and both arise from the Jordan Valley, which has given them their remunerative sun for nothing, now steps in as a competing agency. For the valley is the third most consistently hot place in the world and it lies 1293 feet below the sea level.

Camp for Staff
The future camp for the staff and for the executive labor of the new venture which, it is understood, will be called the Dead Sea Development Company, will be situated as close to the northern shore of the lake as possible. It is a very warm spot. But architecture has learned to cope with sun in a way which has proved its worth already in the Panama Canal Zone; and the Dead Sea does produce with kindly regularity a late afternoon and an early morning south breeze which tempers conditions and makes life bearable.

Nor will it be the first time that white men have lived in large numbers in the valley. The eastern wing of Lord Allenby's army sweltered but survived on its flats for eight of the worst months of the year in entirely extemporized quarters; and at the end of the time were fit and strong enough to hunt the Turks 45 miles up and down the mountains of Moab to Amman. The health problem of the Dead Sea Development Company is not insuperable.

The question of transport is more complicated and more arduous. There are two issues to the sea from the submarine levels of the Jordan Valley, the first up the Jericho road over the Jordan Hills by Jerusalem to Jaffa; the second following the valley northward to Beisan and thence westward along the Plain of Jezreel to Haifa. The Jerusalem-Jaffa route is at present Hobson's choice, and a very poor one at that. The Jericho road in its abrupt 3700 feet climb to the Jerusalem watershed, twists and turns in a most alarming way, especially for the heavy type of lorry which would have to be used for the transport of potash. Nor was it made for heavy traffic. It is narrow and at the moment of writing is actually out of commission as a result of a bad wash-out following on the first torrential rains of the winter.

Nor are complications at an end when Jerusalem is reached. There the potash would have to be handled from lorry to train for the push down to Jaffa where it would have to be rehandled a further time, once from truck to lighter and again from lighter to ship; for Jaffa Harbor is but a reef-bound roadstead where ships sail well offshore. These successive handlings, added to the inconvenience and danger of the Jericho ascent, emphasize on grounds of both efficiency and economy, the greater merits of the Jordan Valley-Haifa route.

Branch Railway Line
There is a railway from Haifa to Beisan which runs in and out of the northern end of the Jordan Valley on its way to Deraa and Damascus. There are no physical objections to the building of a branch line from the Dead Sea to link up with the existing system below Beisan; for the Jordan Valley is wide and flat; the track could run along the western bank of the river, which is not—for Palestine—flooded; and, for gullies, are at the head of the valley at Jir el Majmie, some 20 miles below the Lake of Galilee, is the site of the new Rutenberg hydroelectric works, the building of which has just been started and ought to be completed within two years.

When completed they will produce enough energy to electricity all the Palestine railways, for which development Mr. Rutenberg has the sole concession, and the line which they could most conveniently and cheaply serve, would be the conjectured Jordan Valley potash branch. The realization of this conjecture has a further attraction for Palestine, simultaneously with the starting of the construction of the Rutenberg work, the Palestine loan was floated in London. Of its proceeds, £1,000,000

was devoted to the creation of a deep-sea port at Haifa connected with the railway system. The three projects, Dead Sea potash, Rutenberg electrification and Haifa port are the industrial hopes of a country which is lamentably lacking in commercial assets. A look at the map links them strikingly in the imagination. It remains for the prospect of the dawn over the alien, potash-laden waters of the Dead Sea, of a new Palestinian prosperity; and to consummate a trinity of interests by the creation of the missing link.

Beisan Railway Line
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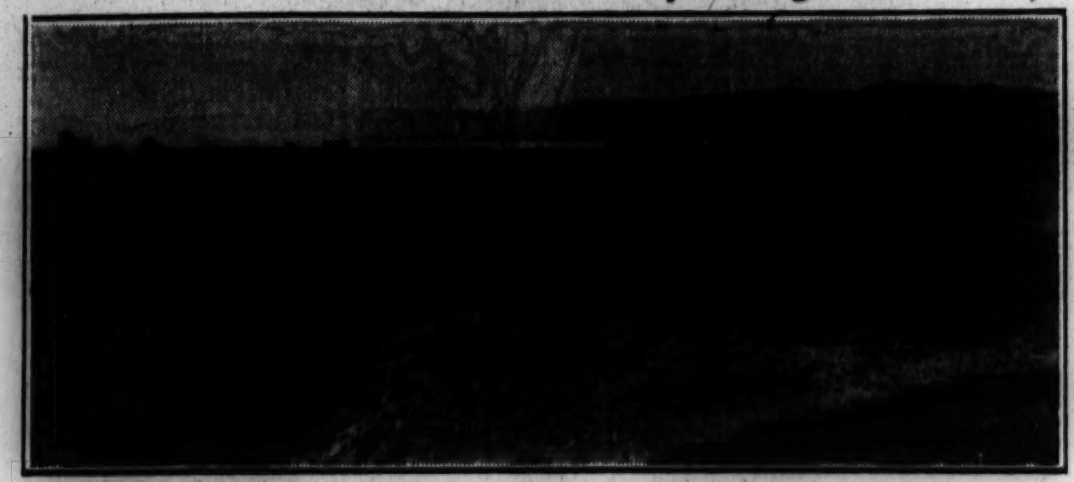
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Site of Future Natural Evaporating Pans



The Action of Commercial Interests May Result in Thorough Rejuvenation of Palestine Itself—the Hydroelectric Works, the Beisan-Dead Sea Electric Railway, the Formation of a Deep-Sea Port at Haifa, and the Full Development of the Potash Industry in Many Ways.

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INTER-UNIVERSITY DEBATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Upholding the negative of the resolution that "Commercial Imperialism is a Perpetual Menace to International Peace," the University of Saskatchewan received two out of three of the judges' decisions subsequent to a debate with the University of British Columbia. George Nainby and George Britnell were the two prize debaters while the affirmative argument was upheld by G. Grenville and D. Murphy for the University of British Columbia. Mr. Nainby for the negative defended imperialism from the standpoint of historical facts. Mr. Britnell, his team mate, maintained that economic imperialism presupposes world peace.

Paris Evidences Great Interest in the New York Palais de France

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Great interest is being manifested here in the proposal to erect in New York a 35-story building to be called the Palais de France and destined to become the center of French commercial and artistic activities in the North American continent. There is a Comité National in Paris charged with making the idea known to the French public and with receiving subscriptions for shares in this edifice. The Ministry of Finance has authorized the local branch of the National City Bank of New York to effect the money transfers to America on behalf of the Comité National.

What appeals most to the French, apparently, is the thought that as a result of this French house in New York, Americans will come to have a better understanding of French taste and culture and art. The French are being told, too, that the Palais de France will have space enough to allot offices to the French tourist bureau, which will be available to travelers coming to France. While 12 floors are to be set aside for trade and commercial purposes solely, the building will still have room for an art gallery, a conservatory of music and drama, and a moving-picture theater, where French films will be exhibited.

The French are, finally, being advised that this edifice will be carried out in the French Renaissance style with additional features harmoniously imposed, such as groups of statuary, destined to proclaim the strength of Franco-American amity. The underlying concept has, therefore, something in common with the Irving T. Bush house on the Strand in London, which emphasizes Anglo-American friendship.

CO-OPERATIVES INCREASING IN ALL COUNTRIES

Vegetable Growers, Fruit Producers, Onion Men, All Helped by Societies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The growth of co-operation in all parts of the world continues to be recorded in the reports which find their way in a never-ending stream to the headquarters of the British co-operative movement. Figures from Finland show that the number of consumers' societies increased from 87 in 1918 to 118 in 1926; the membership of these societies from 85,218 to 208,501; the total turnover in Finnish marks was from 146,000,000 to 1,148,400,000; the net surplus from 5,300,000 to 21,100,000; and the capital from 11,700,000 to 185,500,000.

The development of co-operative savings in Finland has been phenomenal, especially in view of the fact that the majority of co-operative members are wage-earners. In 1920 the number of depositors was 6971, and the total of their savings 11,500,000 Finnish marks. In 1926 there were 81,777 members, whose united savings amounted to 176,500,000 Finnish marks. The turnover of the Finnish Co-operative Wholesale Society increased from 14,400,000 Finnish marks in 1918 to 668,500,000 Finnish marks in 1926.

Every year the Hungarian co-operative movement is able to record the conquest of new spheres of activity. The growers of fruit and vegetables have had great difficulty in finding a market, and large quantities had to be literally wasted, but co-operation has come to their aid and removed this state of affairs. In the first five months of its

existence the Lowlands Co-operative Society exported 70 wagons of fruit, and the Onion Producers' Society 140 wagons of onions.

Now co-operative credit societies are saving the savings of India from the money lenders was told by C. H. Advant, of the Amli Co-operative Bank, Hyderabad, who is studying co-operative principles and organization at the headquarters of the British co-operative movement. The money lenders of India, said Mr. Advant, belong to the Banla caste, or, as the English would say the small shopkeeper class. These usurers charge 25 per cent on all loans, which is gladly paid by large numbers of Indians. The interest charged by the credit societies is 8 1/2 per cent as compared with 10 to 11 per cent of the ordinary banks.

DANISH SHIPBUILDING TRADE IS PROSPEROUS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN, Den.—The New Year in the shipbuilding world in Denmark looks prosperous. Many of the yards have orders for new vessels which will give employment for 1928. The average prices are low on account of competition from other countries, and the majority of the orders are from outside Denmark.

Fresher by a Day

At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks. All Scott-Powell milk is better, sweeter and "Fresher by a Day"

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SCOTT-POWELL "A MILK"

Rugs and Carpets

The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.

Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—
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"Fashion in Good Taste"

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70th Anniversary

will be celebrated throughout the month

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...by offerings of...

New Spring MERCHANDISE

at Special Low Prices

in all departments of the store!

In connection with this big Anniversary Sale, there will be on display at the store a collection of old treasures and curios loaned to Dewees by many courteous friends in Philadelphia and other cities for our

70th Anniversary Event

as very few of the Danish shipowners are building freight vessels at present. Almost all the vessels are fitted with Diesel motors and the well-known Malhak indicator, which is considered to be one of the most accurate on the market. A few steamships of small size are to be built.

EGYPTIANS PUTTING MORE MONEY IN BANK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO—A remarkable increase in the total of Egyptian Post Office Savings Bank deposits is shown by the latest returns. The business of the savings bank has increased more rapidly during the past 12 months than during any previous similar period. The excess of deposits over withdrawals during the first 10 months of 1927 was \$218,580, compared with \$218,774 for the corresponding period of 1926. The total amount on deposit is now well over \$29,000,000.

It is probably true that this very satisfactory state of affairs is due, in part, to the greater general prosperity of the country this year than last, on account of the better prices obtaining for cotton. But the increase in thrifty habits and the gradual disappearance of the Muhammadan prejudice against accepting interest on bank deposits must be held mainly responsible for an encouraging increase in popular saving.

FORD SHOPS IN DENMARK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN, Den.—After lying idle for about six months the Ford factories in the south harbor of Copenhagen are preparing to resume operations. Quantities of parts for the new models are arriving and a couple of the new model cars have also been received, so that the company's many representatives may see what the 1928 Ford is like.

SCOUT PARTIES BEING SETTLED IN SOUTH AFRICA

Batches of Six Sail Together to Spend Four Years in School and College

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An experiment has recently been initiated by the governments of Great Britain and Southern Rhodesia for the training of six Boy Scouts for agriculture in South Africa. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, has always had a great love for South Africa, which may account for his selection of Rhodesia as a continuation for a scheme which has already been started in Australia for settling Boy Scouts.

The first party of six have already sailed for Cape Town. They are between the ages of 15 1/2 and 16, and have been chosen from some 800 applicants, boys of good education and physique and who are keen on an agricultural career. They are to be educated free of cost to the boys for two years at the Matapos school and a further two years at the Southern Rhodesian Agricultural College.

The Southern Rhodesian Government is making itself responsible for the school fees and maintenance of the boys' outfits, and in holiday time they will be found good homes, also at government expense. When their four years' training is completed they will be found employment on farms as assistants, with a view to eventually becoming farm managers.

The boys' passages to Cape Town have been paid by the Overseas Settlement Committee, so that the only expense to parents has been the initial outfit and the fare to the port of embarkation.

Now In Progress—Our Famous February Furniture Sale

Selections Larger Than Ever!
Savings Greater Than Ever!

FOR THIS EVENT our store boasts one of the largest stocks of furniture ever assembled under one roof—combining extensive purchases from the best known makers in the country together with vast collections of our regular stocks repriced.

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MARKET EIGHTH LIT BROTHERS FILBERT SEVENTH Philadelphia, Pa.

We Give Yellow Trading Stamps—They Secure Valuable Premiums FREE!

BONWITTELLER & CO.
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RETIRING FROM 13th & CHESTNUT PHILADELPHIA

THE ENTIRE STOCK IS NOW BEING SOLD AT TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS

CONDITIONS OF SALE

because of the tremendous response we must eliminate CHARGES ALTERATIONS CREDITS EXCHANGES APPROVALS

SOON "4 BLOCKS WEST" TO 17th AND CHESTNUT

"Winner's Candies are Winners"

CHOCOLATES
BON BONS
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Parcel Post Orders Promptly Filled
WINNER'S
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CAMDEN CHESTER ATLANTIC CITY JENKINTOWN
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J. & T. Cousins Shoes

—noted for quality and fashion.

Their famous Modane models combine what every wants... comfort with style.

A great variety of new and exquisite designs, the newest and most beautiful materials are to be had in their shoes for every occasion.

Cousins shoes for men and young men represent the highest possible quality at the lowest possible price.

SPECIAL CHIFFON HOSIERY \$1.95
IN SERVICE WEIGHTS
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J. & T. COUSINS
1226 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

Fashions and Crafts

Economies With Children's Clothes

WHEN making little girls' everyday dresses and boys' waists, it is an excellent plan to choose colors that launder the most satisfactorily and cause the least amount of work.

Blues and greens, for instance, hold their color well and are not harmed if they find their way into the bluing water. Pinks, on the other hand, are ruined if they are washed with clothes of a different color or the bluing touches them. Hence, a few pink garments mean more extra work than a full tubful of articles of uniform or similar hue. Colored fabrics that may possibly rub should not be combined with white unless the permanency of the dye is previously determined. White clothing had better depend for accents of color on detachable trimming; and similarly if a colored dress needs white touches, let them be separate.

The Useful Tuck

Tucks are still "in." When it is desired to extend them uniform distances on each side of a garment, a fold in the doubled goods at the point where the tucking is to stop will save marking the places and obviate the necessity of taking out

stitches where the tucks run down too far.

Tucks may be pressed on the new garment, without having a flat appearance by running the wrong side of the material over the iron, instead of passing the iron over the right side of the goods. Stand the iron on end, then, holding the goods taut between the hands so the tucks run crosswise of the iron, pull the material back and forth across the hot surface. This smooths the goods between the tucks and under them.

In making little girls' bloomers, some mothers cut both front and back the same length, then they run a tuck across the front to take up the extra fullness. When the seat begins to grow threadbare, the tuck is removed and a new one is put in on the shabby side so the bloomers may be worn the other way around. As bloomers wear out faster than the frocks they accompany, this practice considerably lengthens the service of the popular little pants dresses.

When Stockings Are Not Stockings

Children's stockings that have been worn out at the knee need not be discarded. Made into socks for wear during summer play, they will be worn until it is no longer practical to darn the feet. Lay each pair together and cut from both stockings a strip from the top that is 2 or 3 inches wide, according to the size of the child who will wear the socks; these 2 strips form the cuffs. Now cut the pair off in the leg at about the distance above the foot to which the finished sock is to extend. Slip each cuff inside a sock and, with the sewing machine, stitch together the two raw edges. Pull the seam slightly as it is sewed so the top of the sock will admit the foot without difficulty. This brings the seam under the top of the cuff where it will be held snugly to the leg by the child's garter.

Woolen socks that are beyond mending may be made into splendid mittens for little folk who never have too many during "snowman" weather. With a mitten as a guide, cut a paper pattern. Use the top of the sock for the cuff of the mitten and leave it long enough to pull up over the costae and keep the cuff snug. Turn the sock inside out, lay the pattern in position on it and follow the outline in stitching on the machine. Trim it off to make as wide seams as possible to give extra wear and, if liked, blindstitch to the inside of the mittens any good material that has been cut away, then, with invisible stitches, catch down the seams. This not only makes the mittens warmer, but it also gives a patch into which to darn when mending holes that come in the outer fabric of the mitten.

Sewing Enlightened By Ingenuity

A small towel rack having arms that may be folded back when not in use is a splendid help when sewing. Fasten it on the right end of the sewing machine, and it is always at hand as a place to hang pieces of the garments being made. A similar rack on the end of the cutting table, or on the inside of a door near by, will hold pieces as they are cut, and will save time too frequently spent in hunting.

Bands of stout elastic, slightly



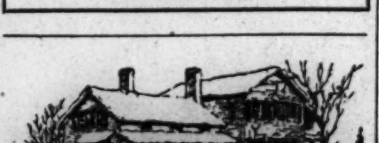
Cover Match Boxes at Home

and save from 5 to 20 cents each on these attractive gifts or favors. Beautiful French match boxes with a hundred little pieces for the socks. Fit the regular safety match box. \$1.00 a set, or six for \$5.00.



Stocking Box

Gay and charming. In your dresser drawer 12 pairs of hosiery are kept in perfect order. In blue, green, pink or orchid; heavily lined, \$2.00 each, postpaid. Many other attractive gifts in my circular. FRANCIS JOYCE, 107 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.



A "Breakfast Institution" throughout three generations

Originated by Milo Jones and made on the Jones Dairy Farm, Fort Atkinson, Wis.—owned and operated by the Jones Family since 1834.

The Jones Dealer—a market or grocery in your neighborhood will deliver to you fresh from the farm.



JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE

Albert Aders & Co., The Hague, Holland.



When Smart New York Goes About Her Business She is Likely to Favor a Wool Velours Coat, Lynx-Trimmed, Like This One at the Left. The Felt Tote in Beige Harmonizes With the Fur. At the Right is an Evening Coat by Bendel in Black Velvet and White Fox, and a Lining of White Velvet. It is a Very American Conception of the Evening Mode.

Fox and Lynx, Youthful Fur Models

New York Special Correspondence

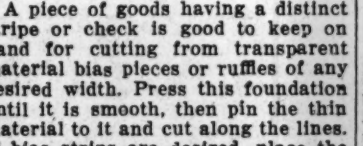
FROM the standpoint of accepted ideas of good style in coats for the current season in the United States the illustration here shown may be said to express the predominant youthful pelt and fabric choice for both day and evening wear. In the lynx-trimmed wool velours coat, the setting of the heavy cuff high upon the sleeve follows one of the best-liked of the New York style formulae of the year, as in keeping with the breadth and length of the collar-revers. A felt toque in the delicate beige shade of natural lynx harmonizes with the coat in the 1928 key.

For evening wear, velvet, the supreme fabric of the hour, is interpreted in black lined with white velvet, collared and bordered in white fox. This wrap is designed by Henri Bendel as an ideal conservative style of the richly-embellished evening mode.

Paris whispers that small plaids may replace the figured prints of last summer. Scarfs are already presented in small plaid designs, and the plaid linings of capes and coats for southern wear seem to be precursors of plaid frocks. These designs are seen a great deal in georgettes and chiffons.

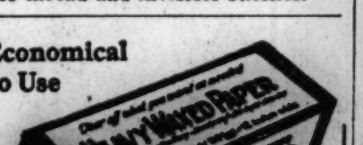
Broken Combs Remain Useful

It is not necessary to discard a favorite comb on which some of the teeth have broken off near one end. Just break off the remainder of the comb.



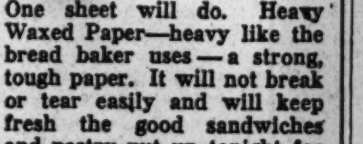
You can bleach out blue, black—any color and dye new, light shade

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Fox and Lynx, Youthful Fur Models

New York Special Correspondence

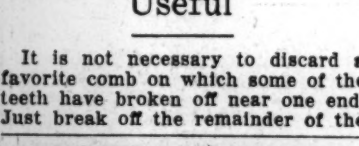
FROM the standpoint of accepted ideas of good style in coats for the current season in the United States the illustration here shown may be said to express the predominant youthful pelt and fabric choice for both day and evening wear. In the lynx-trimmed wool velours coat, the setting of the heavy cuff high upon the sleeve follows one of the best-liked of the New York style formulae of the year, as in keeping with the breadth and length of the collar-revers. A felt toque in the delicate beige shade of natural lynx harmonizes with the coat in the 1928 key.

For evening wear, velvet, the supreme fabric of the hour, is interpreted in black lined with white velvet, collared and bordered in white fox. This wrap is designed by Henri Bendel as an ideal conservative style of the richly-embellished evening mode.

Paris whispers that small plaids may replace the figured prints of last summer. Scarfs are already presented in small plaid designs, and the plaid linings of capes and coats for southern wear seem to be precursors of plaid frocks. These designs are seen a great deal in georgettes and chiffons.

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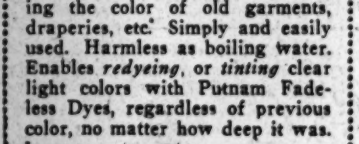
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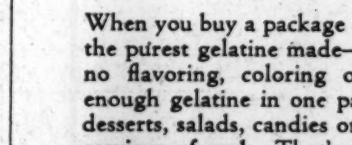
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Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., U. S. A.

MANY busy home makers would save a great deal of time and would be much better pleased with their sewing if they realized the value of pressing and knew just how to go about it. It is pressing at every stage of the work that gives a garment much of the chic that every woman wants.

If seams are not cut perfectly straight they do not hang right and the frock looks homemade. And how can one be sure of cutting a seam straight if either the pattern or the material is crumpled? So the first step, even before cutting a garment from new cloth, is to see that the pattern is perfectly smooth. The next is to steam out the creases that are often discovered in material just from the store, and press the spots dry and smooth.

Cloth that will not be harmed by water may be steamed on the wrong side by laying over the creased area a piece of muslin wrung as dry as possible from warm water, and a dry cloth on top. Run the iron lightly over this to thoroughly steam the creases below, then remove the damp cloth and press the material dry with the dry cloth between it and the iron. Finish by removing the pressing cloth and ironing the spot quite dry and smooth.

Only a warm iron can be used on tissue paper patterns, and silk and woolen materials, without danger of scorching them. Keep the iron moving either straight up and down the material, or straight across, because running it in an oblique direction tends to pull some kinds of cloth out of shape. Press always on the wrong side, too, unless there is a cloth between the iron and the right side of the goods. Such a cloth must be carefully chosen, however. It should be plain, especially for use on dark-colored goods, and it should also be soft and of a fine weave, else the pressure of the iron will mark coarse lines upon silk.

Creases may be removed from velvet or any other material having a "pile" by following this method. Hold next to the wrong side of the creased area a cloth wrung dry as can be from warm water. Have the iron propped on two bricks, or some similar support, so the hot surface is uppermost, and draw the damp cloth back and forth across it a few times. This steams the velvet, forcing apart the tiny threads that form the pile. When the wet cloth is dry, remove it and apply the wrong side of the velvet to the iron in the same way until the cloth is dry. If the pile needs to be raised, brush it lightly with a soft clothes brush, the way of the nap, while the cloth is steaming.

In pressing velvet as described, care must be taken to hold the material tight so as to keep it perfectly smooth over the iron. To avoid marking with the finger nails, hold the goods double in the hands, so pile touches pile.

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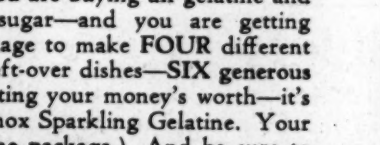
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CHARLES B. KNOX GELATINE CO., 800 Knox Ave., Johnston, N. Y.



JELLIED VEGETABLE RING (6 Servings)

1-2 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine, 2 cups boiling water, 2 tablespoons salt, 1 cup cold water, 1 cup celery, cut in small strips; 1-2 cup shredded cabbage, 1-2 cup canned peas, 1-2 cup small cucumber cubes, 1-4 cup sugar, 1-4 cup vinegar.

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes. Boil for 10 minutes. Add sugar, salt, vinegar, lemon juice, and all the rest. Boil five minutes. Turn into a ring mold. Chill in cold water and cut. Remove to serving dish, and arrange around with sliced cold cooked meat. Serve with boiled salad dressing.

KNOX GELATINE

Pressing, Basting, Shrinking

Finish each piece of a garment as far as possible while it is flat, then press it smooth as it must be when finished, before closing a seam, as in a sleeve or sewing it to an adjoining portion. One gets much better results if one finishes and presses a jacket or a patch pocket, for instance, before it is stitched in place, than one does when such pressing is left until the whole gown is ready for pressing at the last.

Managing the Basting Thread

Extra care must be exercised when basting threads leave an impression on the material. Velvet should always be basted with fine silk thread to obviate this difficulty, and the seams may best be pressed by carefully running them, on the wrong side, over the point of a hot iron.

In most ready-made dresses at the present time the front of the skirt is joined to the front of the waist before the back of the garment is sewed in place. This practice enables one to finish the front almost entirely while the dress is flat and has many advantages to offer the home sewer. When there are plaits to be stitched part way down, in either the skirt or the waist, they should be basted in place their full length and the thread left in until the pressing is all done.

Plaiting in jackets or skirts of silk that will show the impression of the basting thread when they are pressed requires a special treatment. If folds cannot be laid in with the iron in the first place and basting may be employed, do it about an inch back from the fold in each plait and press the fold without touching the thread. Remove the basting before treating the next fold in the same way. When all the folds have been pressed, they may be basted in place about an inch away from the creases and the new folds pressed in as the first ones were.

With bastings removed and folds defined, each plait should be laid in place on the ironing board and the hem-end pinned to the covering. Lay a cloth on the material and, pulling the goods tight with the left hand, press the plaits with firm, heavy pressure.

If seams are to be bound, bind and press the edges before sewing the pieces together on the machine. Special care must be taken in pressing all seams lest the impress of the cloth underneath be left on the right side of the garment; this is especially true of bound and overcast seams. An easy way to do such

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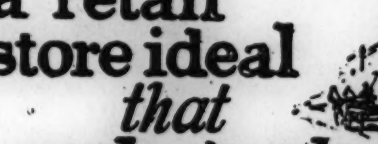


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a retail store ideal that made good

BACK of every great industry are the ideals of some pioneer, some leader, some mastermind—that new close to the line of some great principle. To operate in strict conformity with the principles of the Golden Rule was the ideal of Mr. J. C. Penney when he founded the family of J. C. Penney Company Department Stores in 1902.

This ideal, this pledge, was unflinchingly kept in his first store. No one was disappointed. Because people had confidence in Mr. Penney, they bought his goods and returned for more.

The store—small but guided by an unwavering ideal—was the beginning of a mercantile achievement which, twenty-six years later, was to be a boon to the consuming public throughout the United States.

The J. C. Penney Company today has 954 Department Stores, scattered over 46 States, which serve with the same faithfulness, millions of men, women and children.

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The J. C. Penney Company Store nearest you cordially invites you to call, to judge for yourself its values and its preparedness to serve you well and save you more.

Our Spring Store News Catalog will tell you of many economies. If your address is not on the mailing list of our store nearest you, please send it. The Catalog will be ready soon after March first.

J. C. PENNEY CO.

"where savings are greatest"

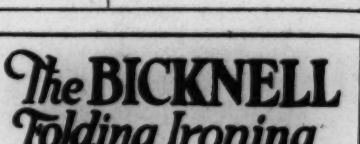
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pressing is over a broom stick. Cover the stick and lay the seam on it, lengthwise, the garment right-side-down. Dampen the seam on the wrong side and press it with the point of the hot iron.

Undesired fullness in some places may be taken up in the final pressing of tailored and similar garments. Around tailored pockets and the tops of sleeves, for instance, there are apt to be places that could be improved by shrinking. To do this, fold a Turkish towel several times to form a pad if nothing better is on hand for the purpose, and lay the goods on it, right side up. Lay a damp cloth over the spot and steam the bulging place by holding a hot iron lightly over it. Substitute a dry cloth for the damp one and iron until the material is dry if it is cotton goods, but almost dry if it is woolen. Repeat as often as necessary to get the desired effect.

In removing puckers from the tops of sleeves that have been "fulled" or eased in, lay the spot, right side out, on the heavy pad, cover it with a cloth wrung as dry as possible from warm water and steam the puckers by poking the nose of the iron lightly into them. When the fullness is shrunk out finish by smoothing with a warm iron over the dry pressing cloth.



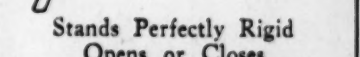
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THE HOME FORUM

Milton's Cottage at Chalfont St. Giles

Endurance

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO INSURE success along any line of endeavor, the quality of endurance is much needed. Webster defines endurance, in part, as the "state or quality of enduring, or lasting; continuance." In all walks of life we can see the reward of victory obtained by the exercise of this virtue. The trained athlete, the business-man, the farmer, the school teacher, the mother, the artist, the inventor—all alike find that endurance is a necessity. In fact, there is no one who does not learn that this quality, and qualities similar to it, such as patience and perseverance, must be used to bring affairs to a successful issue. How often have we seen a brilliant start, with everything going well for a while, and then failure, because adverse conditions could not be endured and surmounted.

One of the most striking instances of endurance recorded in the Old Testament is seen in the history of Joseph, who was betrayed by his brothers, sold into slavery, and unjustly put into prison. Before he became ruler in Egypt, but so thoroughly did he learn the lesson of the spiritual law that "endureth all things," so untouched was he by the hate and malice and indifference about him, that he was never mentally in bondage.

Moses was another who exhibited endurance to a marked degree. At the beginning of his career, the bondage of the children of Israel seemed to him beyond endurance; and, having erred, he fled into the wilderness where he so truly learned the lesson of patient endurance that he did not falter during the years when he was leading his people from Egypt to the land of Canaan.

Jesus of Nazareth so sublimely endured the world's hatred that men admitted he expressed the perfect ideal of manhood. He was so certain that God was the Father of man, and so sure of the ever-presence of God, that in the very face of the accusations and violence of his enemies, and betrayal by some of his friends, he could say, "I am not alone, but I and the Father that sent me." He told his disciples that con-

Terraces

Angela agreed that we must have a home.

We were sitting in a plot she had fallen in love with in the chestnut wood above the town. Obviously this was the site, a half-acre which was also a park and a glade in the forest, and which commanded a view of the length and breadth of the valley. The chestnuts were distributed in scattered clumps. For some reason the trees chose to grow in outcrops of rocks, though the turf all around was smooth. This gave the glade the appearance of a gnome's parliament, with its sylvan furniture of desks and tables and footstools, covered with grey and green moss and lichen, like script, or frost on the windowpane, or patterns of moonlight. It was the kind of glade Titania might choose to play in. We saw it first in the season of foxgloves and pennywort. The ground sloped to an abrupt terrace at our feet. It was a bit too stiff a slope for a house; to level it would mean quarrying.

I pointed out this practical difficulty to Angela.

"We can avoid that," she explained, "by having one story behind the other. The first floor would be like a bungalow, almost all verandah with trellised roses. We might squeeze in a dining-room and kitchen. 'I don't think there would be room,' I said, 'not on the same terrace.' Angela pointed to an adjacent level under the very biggest chestnut. 'If that tree were cut down, the kitchen here, and the dining-room, and a cook-house on an Indian compound. Whatever happened, she was not going to scrap her verandah.

"And the bedrooms?"

"They would be on the terrace behind. You could get two in. Instead of quarrying we could build steps up to it with a pagoda roof like ones you see over the gates in farmyards."

I asked her where the house was going to sleep, and she discovered another level spot under a tree, not too distant. Our terraced mansion was going to be as scattered as the gnome's parliament, it seemed. I am not sure that some of the "gnome" slab didn't come into the inventory of furniture.

In her most Utopian schemes Angela had an eye for the economies. She reminded me that the wall of the enclosure was already built. That alone would save two or three thousand francs. And what a wall! How valiantly the foxgloves crowned it, and the pennywort scaled it, and how intimately the tordillex and the maidenhair had established themselves in the crevices. It might have been a Devonshire wall. One would have been a wait five years at least before a new wall became a garden like that.

Then the terrain and the view were equally satisfying to our pastoral souls. The woods all around us were chestnut, and above them were the pines, and we could see the same scene repeated on the opposite slope, and the white and grey farms in the clearings, some of them so vertical that one wondered the buildings did not start sliding down. We thought we could distinguish the cattle in the high pastures, which were lighted by an unearthly radiance, a sort of firemist. It was a bewitching evening. Below us the white mists were curling, and the turrets of the poplars. They gave the rugged and ordered note which makes the lowlands appear homely to the shepherds when they bring their flocks down.

"You see," said Angela, "if we built on my terrace plan the verandah and all the windows would face the valley." — EDWARD CANTLER, in "The Dinosaur's Egg."

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HARRY I. HUNT

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Making the Most of Books

THE room was a hubbub of noise as we entered. But no sooner did we set our feet upon the carpet than the radio was switched off, and pleasant greetings were exchanged. "One, two, three, four, five, six," I said gaily counting the company. "This is a merry party, we ought not to intrude, but passing by we thought we would make a friendly call," I finished apologetically. "You have come at the proper moment," said one, "What do you think of that?"

She thrust a book into my hand. Holding it lightly I searched every face quizzically for intimations of imports; and I rapidly decided that I must be careful in my judgment. I pronounced, "But I wanted to be enthusiastic. I knew and loved the book. To speak a word of praise about it was a solemn embargo at that precise moment. It might divide the company hopelessly, it might put me in a position from which complete extrication was impossible, it might turn friends into foes, a quiet hour into wrangling—nevertheless, the words were out!" "I call that a good book," I said. A chorus of derisive laughter greeted my comment. When silence reigned supreme again a single voice called out: "A good book! tune in again, please!" At once my sense of importance rose. Why should I be silenced by a flood of noise? Why shouldn't I defend my judgment against these barbarians, or at least evoke a reason for their laughter?

I looked at the keyboard of the radio, but no hand moved to touch it. Instead a quiet voice said, "I am glad you are on my side. I have had an awful evening trying to convince the present company that I am not high-brow in my taste for books. I have borne the full force of their attacks for some time. I now propose that we advance to the attack of their citadel." She saved a revealing hand over a number of books that littered the table. "What would you call this stuff?" she asked.

It was thus we came to the heart of an interesting discussion. After offering in a gentle remonstrance to my colleague on her use of the word "stuff" to denigrate another's reading, what had been a chorus of laughter now became a chorus of assent to my delicate rebuke.

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Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY. An International Religious and Social Publication, published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to:

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Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; Six months, \$3.00; Three months, \$1.50. Single copies, 5 cents.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Germany's Mistakes

A Review by LEWIS REX MILLER

The World Policy of Germany, 1890-1918, by Otto Hamann. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1918.

THE author of this book, first published in Germany in 1921 in a somewhat abridged form under the title, "Der missverständliche Bismarck," and now enlarged and translated, was chief of the press division of the German Foreign Office from 1893 to 1917. To the reader in English, the book presents a convenient summary of the revelations contained in the great collection of German diplomatic documents published under the title, "Die Grosse Politik der Europäischen Kabinette, 1871-1914."

To Herr Hamann, the fundamental error of Germany's policy since Bismarck's day was the failure to cultivate friendly relations with England. In the years from 1898 to 1901, there appeared to be a likelihood of an Anglo-German alliance. The refusal of this entente by Germany in 1901 appears to Herr Hamann to have been a tragedy. Germany did not believe that England would draw near to France and Russia when Germany's hand was withdrawn, but that was what she did. Hope of an entente with Germany had hardly disappeared when England, no longer content with isolation, joined hands with France. A second turning-point came in 1912. Again Germany neglected the opportunity of a rapprochement with England, and there followed an enormous increase in the English naval estimates and the conclusion in writing of engagements of honor between England and France as to common measures to be taken in case of an unprovoked attack by a third power. An exaggerated determination to possess naval power on Germany's part led her to rush blindly past the second turning-point, which nevertheless might have offered auspicious prospects for a better future for the Empire.

Places blame on Russia. "Germany's isolation among the World Powers," declares Herr Hamann, "that ultimately led to the coalition of all the World Powers against her, would have been impossible if the grandson of William I and his counselors had for years sought as earnestly for England's friendship as for that of Russia." In view of these statements, it is difficult to see how Herr Hamann can accuse England of bad faith, and of treacherously sponsoring a policy of "encirclement" of the central powers.

England's apprehension of Germany's rapidly increasing commerce, which is often cited as a primary cause of the World War, was not, in the opinion of Herr Hamann, a consideration of first importance. If commercial jealousy had been the governing motive of England's policy, "the door in all England's possessions would scarcely have remained open to the

German merchant, as was actually the case. Like many other Germans today, and like the so-called "revisionist" school of historians in this country, Herr Hamann places the primary blame for the World War on Russia. He is very bitter toward Bismarck. This tendency is only to be expected, since Russia has for the moment become an outcast among the nations, and most people are willing that she should be made the scapegoat. Whether this opinion will survive the return of Russia to the European family remains to be seen.

Of especial interest are the author's comments on the dismissal of Bismarck. The summary action of Wilhelm II in "dropping the pilot" without the concurrence of the Bundesrat and the Reichstag revealed to foreign observers the absolutist nature of the German Imperial Constitution, and made them distrustful of the new Kaiser. It also dealt a blow to the prestige of the position of Chancellor from which that important office never recovered.

The Kruger Telegram. Along with the "dropping of the pilot" came the cutting of the wire between Berlin and St. Petersburg. According to Herr Hamann, this would have been a tragedy if Bismarck had remained in office, but with Bismarck gone it was a wise step. None but the skillful old Chancellor would have been able to juggle so many balls at once, to keep the Triple Alliance alive and still remain on good terms with Russia, as well as with England, Turkey, and almost every other state.

It is gratifying to read in English the true story of the Kaiser's famous dispatch of congratulation to President Kruger. The diary of Baron von Marschall reveals indisputably that

He May Be President

A President Is Born, by Fannie Hurst. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.50.

THE curious and immediately impressive fact about Fannie Hurst's new novel is that it is laid simultaneously in two periods. One—the actual time of the story—is that of the boyhood of David Schuyler, born in 1904; the other, set forth by copious footnotes, is some 50 years later, when he was President of the United States. This makes "A President Is Born" structurally, we believe, a unique achievement. The fact that the structure is not only unique but deft and coherent makes the novel worthy of praise.

The little plays round the commonplace saying that every boy who grows up in these days—born in the United States is a potential President. Fannie Hurst has chosen a boy born in a middle-class, middle-western family of immigrants. She has given the boy the combined environment of a small city and a farm, for David Schuyler's birthplace was virtually the last house within the city limits of Centuria.

Farm Life. The town was constantly flowing toward it, but just beyond was South Meadow, made up of widespread pasture and farm-land, where the Old Gentleman, David's father, had made the beginnings of his modest wealth. David knew farm life also, for his almost daily visits to his sister Bek, who ran a model stock farm. Later on, when his father lost his money and had to give up the old home where all the Schuyler children had been born, David knew harder and more meager farm life on a herder's place a few miles farther out from town. These things went to the making of President Schuyler, a man of the people, a son of Ohio, which has produced other Presidents!

Yet this is not a story of what David Schuyler did as President, but of his youth, of the development of the boy who became a President. The story is greatly enriched by the footnotes, "excerpts," the author painstakingly records, "from the private papers of the late Robert Schuyler Rencher and quoted with the permission of her granddaughter, United States Senator Bettina Schuyler Sterling, in whose possession they are."

The footnotes shimmer with allusions to President Schuyler's achievements, his Superstate World Policy, his Conciliation Message to Russia, his work for the Negro, the Indian and the Yellow races, his solution of the prohibition of President Schuyler, in the imagination of the

the Baron was himself the originator of this plan. But he proposed such a move to the Kaiser only as a last resort, in order to win the Kaiser over from his cherished desire to send German troops to the Transvaal, and perhaps to make that territory a German protectorate. The more one reads of Wilhelm II's half-brained schemes, the more sympathy one has with the ministers whose arduous task it was to keep him from wrecking Europe by his vainglorious foolishness.

In telling the story of the ridiculously criminal secret treaty of Björkö, concluded between the Kaiser and the Tsar without benefit of ministers, Herr Hamann does not make it clear that the Tsar was forced by his advisers, especially Count Witte, definitely to notify Berlin that the treaty was no longer in force. One rather gets the impression that the treaty was merely shelved. It was not, it is definitely charged.

In his discussion of the famous interview with the Kaiser printed in the Daily Telegraph, Herr Hamann explains many of the remarks which proved distasteful to the British public, but he does not dwell upon the feature of the interview which aroused the greatest apprehension in England, namely, the Kaiser's blunt assertion that the people of Germany were inimical to the English people, and therefore, presumably, remained hostile to England.

It is unfortunate that Herr Hamann finds it necessary to slur over the Casablanca incident, and to speak in such cursory fashion of the "agony" incident. He is not strictly accurate in his statement that the existence of the Anglo-French naval commitments was unknown to the German Government. These conventions, as well as certain Anglo-Russian naval agreements, were known to exist, but the German Government thought they were more advanced and more dangerous than they really were. This was one of the reasons why a war was considered necessary and inevitable.

author, is a kind of combination of Lincoln and Roosevelt, with the middle-western environment, the toll, the country schooling and country law, the country of one, who, as a politician and state governor, of the other.

Family Is the Story. But, again we say it, that is not the story. Young David Schuyler and his family, the story, a story of sufficient importance, he had never been a national figure. Miss Hurst makes the family interesting for their own sakes, not because they flowered in a President.

The Schuyler family of Centuria, O., is Fannie Hurst's special contribution to the joy of the new year, 1923. They are so real, so visible, so audible, so breathing. She loves them, of course, and writes about them with enthusiasm. She always does that. To her they are actual human beings—and to us.

This family, with their tribal convales, their strong home life, their affections, ambitions, middle-class amusements and homely speech, are characteristic of Fannie Hurst, characteristic of her art, and yet yet for all their carefully and lovingly drawn humanity, more characteristic of their author than of America.

In some other respects the book shows less distinguished qualities. In spite of the fine structure of the book there is some sloppiness in writing, in insecure sentences, distorted idioms. Even in pictorial passages, unquestionably vivid though they are, there is something stereotyped about the choice of details. Does it merely seem so because we know Main Street so well?

Industry Over All

Industry and Politics, by the Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., M.P. New York: Macmillan, 1922.

SIR ALFRED MOND enjoys the reputation of being one of the wisest heads among British capitalists of industry and also one of the most distinguished publicists. In spite of the fine structure of the book there is some sloppiness in writing, in insecure sentences, distorted idioms. Even in pictorial passages, unquestionably vivid though they are, there is something stereotyped about the choice of details. Does it merely seem so because we know Main Street so well?

The technique of industry is the subject on which the author speaks with authority, whether he is talking about chemicals, the development of fuel research or the problems of industrial organization and management. His own business is a part of the organization and smooth working, and he does not see why other industries should not be developed on similar lines. With the example of the United States before him he invokes the prosperity of the individual and of the community as the surest means of maintaining peace in industry. This progressive employer is in favor of partnership which meets the purpose of interesting the worker directly in the efficient conduct of the industry, and recommends, in particular, from his own experience, a system of bonuses for reduction of costs or progressive elimination of waste.

Sir Alfred Mond is evidently much impressed by the contrast between economic conditions in the United States and in his own country, by the huge volume of trade in America, "98 per cent of which consists of exchange among the members of the same economic unit." With a fine disregard for political realities he visualizes the formation of a similar large economic unit in Europe from which Great Britain would be definitely excluded. He presents, in fact, an alarming picture of British industry and trade being crushed between the upper and the nether millstones. The ex-Liberal free trader is therefore moved to press strongly for what he calls "Imperial Free Trade," which would require the organization of the total resources of

the American Spirit in Art (The Paganism of American Series), by Frank Jewett Mather Jr., Charles Rufus Morey and William H. Inge. New Haven: Yale University Press.

THE American tradition in art cannot trace its course back for many centuries. The early settlers were concerned with more elementary problems of living. They had neither leisure nor money. Nor, indeed, did they have a particular inclination toward the arts, inheriting as they did the proclivities of their English ancestry. But with time there was stabilization, accumulation of money and power; and that most natural of beginnings in the painter's art, portraiture, dignitaries will be represented in all their glory. The artist seizes an opportunity, and proceeds to show some development when he attempts to increase the expressive charm of his art, and notable sitters, Ingersoll and the field becomes a fertile one for the portrayal with some native talent. Among lesser lights Gilbert Stuart and John Singleton Copley came early to the fore. There were Whistlers and Manet, and more, and the German Government thought they were more advanced and more dangerous than they really were. This was one of the reasons why a war was considered necessary and inevitable.

To Benjamin West the credit for the historical style, the grand manner, where there was the opportunity for Biblical pictures, or political subjects, such as Trumbull's "Declaration of Independence," there was plenty of sentimentality and rhetorical painting, Europe was supplying ample inspiration after Rubens and David. There were other parallels in genre and landscape, in the religious and allegorical painting. Ryder and Fuller are among the foremost.

James A. McWhittier brought a new note with his impressionism and taste for the illusive Oriental. "Both Whistler and Manet exemplified moderation, refinement, thoughtfulness, at the moment when either superficial brilliancy or overt robustness were becoming the mode." Whistler was distinctly individual, a man of taste and distinction, although lacking depth.

The landscape contribution was an important one. Inness was experimental and assimilative. The intelligent American landscapist took advantage of the strident protest of the art abroad and did not hesitate to absorb it in his travels. The step was being made from "analysis to synthesis." Winslow Homer, in more ways than one, was one of the great Americans. He was a man of taste and distinction, although lacking depth.

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"Stunt Travellers"

As Beggers Tramp Through Spain, by Count and Countess Malmignat. London: Cape, 1922.

IT IS clear, from the somewhat lurid introduction to this book—which has, incidentally, been edited by Jan Gordon, himself a distinguished amateur vagabond—that the authors have not in their time of the few that have been, but in their most violent adventures, far more laughable, even farcical, than violent, though what the Spanish victims of their practical joke would think of the authors is not stated. The Count and Countess, who were staying in the little-known south-eastern corner of Spain, were dared

to disguise themselves as Arabs and to beg their way across the country. They accepted the challenge, and concocted a story, as every traveler has to do if he is to be accepted among the inquisitive and simple peasantry. They wandered from village to village for 45 days, played their guitar, sang, danced what were alleged to be Arab dances, and so earned their keep.

The sight of two "Arabs" entering one of these primitive eastern little towns, which might well be in Africa, was always sufficient to bring out the curiosity of the people. The Spanish peasants have little cause to love "Arabs," whom he has been fighting most against his will for tens of years, but in few instances did this racial antagonism change the friendly disposition of the people.

Of course, the "beggars" endured hardships. They slept out in the open. Often the food was scarcely eatable. Nevertheless few better "stunts" for that must be the word could have been conceived, or getting to know the peasantry intimately, and the narrative, though strained at times by the farcical element, is amusing and entertaining.

The defect of a book like this is its technical inferiority, so far as a "leg pull" is seriously concerned. All travel books must have a raison d'être, and we wonder if a joke, amusing as it is, is sufficient. The writer invariably is far more interested in his joke than the country through which he is travelling, and in this book he has sacrificed nearly all the background.

We doubt if any reader who does know the Spain of Alicante and Murcia will get from the text any picture of that country. The omission may be intentional, and in view of the general scheme, necessary, but we think the book loses by it.

distinctive contribution in recent years. An artist of ruggedness and vigor he met the force of nature face to face, and in unsympathetic moments, it was a relief after an overabundance of lyricism.

In portraiture there has been a considerable efflorescence, and we are finding in American numerous schools of painting that advocate each its own notion of emphasis. The names of Sargent and Bellows, of Tarbell and Cassatt are associated with definite aims in the art. They have portrayed Americans in the native fashion displayed at their best. One has greater depth, another greater facility perhaps, but all of them show progress in the direction of more interesting and meaningful painting.

Sculpture appeared late in American art development. Horatio Greenough was the first real American sculptor. He went to Italy and established the practice of sculptors from America going there for training. But it was Saint-Gaudens that

Two Forsyte Interludes: A Silent Wooing and Passers By, by John Galsworthy. London: Heinemann, 1922. New York: Scribner, 60 cents.

ONE asks nowadays for the latest news about the Forsytes, and as one asks after one's own relations. The family has long ago transcended the limits of fiction. The Forsytes are an England within an England. It is customary to be told that the Forsytes are failures. You can do it once, but you cannot do it twice. The first time it was inspired, the second time you copy yourself, is what the ungrateful critics tell the authors upon whom they depend for their living. Mr. Galsworthy, though himself a stern critic of the last phase of such a man as Conrad, may find comfort or justification in the fact that the Forsyte family has attained to such a degree of actuality in our imaginations that we do not care a button about the relative merits of the books. We want to know what happened next to Soames and Fleur, and Jon and Irene.

Between "The White Monkey" and "The Silver Spoon" there was a gap which to us—who regard ourselves as the relatives of the family—was not a scandalous one. Tongues wagged. There was not a word from the family and, in the fashion of relatives, we were hurt. Happily Mr. Galsworthy has put a stop to this chatter—both not too soon, let us remind him—by the publication of these two interludes.

In one, "The Silent Wooing," it appears that Jon is in South Carolina—and haven't you heard the news?—has fallen in love with an American

girl, a Southerner. We always liked and understood the Southerners, did we not?

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not only "led our school, but belongs among the great masters of his art." There are other names like Macdonald, French, Taft, associated with noteworthy things.

In the other pictorial arts too there has been a short and interesting history in America. There have been engravings and etchings that tell in their more minute and intimate fashion their story. Pennell, Whistler, Benson, Sloan, and Davies are among names of important print makers. In illustration too and caricature, as well, there have been important contributions.

In music, also, there was no tradition. "Our musical activity has been overwhelmingly assimilative and not creative." But programs of concerts indicate that the taste for fine music was present from the beginning, and with the years there came the building of music halls, the development of symphony orchestras and, more, composition by Americans. The authors bring the book to jazz itself. It is comprehensive, this generously illustrated volume, and should serve as an excellent source book in addition to furnishing a good cursory account of this broad and varied subject.

Gossip About the Forsytes

Two Forsyte Interludes: A Silent Wooing and Passers By, by John Galsworthy. London: Heinemann, 1922. New York: Scribner, 60 cents.

ONE asks nowadays for the latest news about the Forsytes, and as one asks after one's own relations. The family has long ago transcended the limits of fiction. The Forsytes are an England within an England. It is customary to be told that the Forsytes are failures. You can do it once, but you cannot do it twice. The first time it was inspired, the second time you copy yourself, is what the ungrateful critics tell the authors upon whom they depend for their living. Mr. Galsworthy, though himself a stern critic of the last phase of such a man as Conrad, may find comfort or justification in the fact that the Forsyte family has attained to such a degree of actuality in our imaginations that we do not care a button about the relative merits of the books. We want to know what happened next to Soames and Fleur, and Jon and Irene.

Between "The White Monkey" and "The Silver Spoon" there was a gap which to us—who regard ourselves as the relatives of the family—was not a scandalous one. Tongues wagged. There was not a word from the family and, in the fashion of relatives, we were hurt. Happily Mr. Galsworthy has put a stop to this chatter—both not too soon, let us remind him—by the publication of these two interludes.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1923

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Japan, China and Manchuria

UPON his assumption of office, K. Kinoshita, newly appointed Governor-General of the Japanese leased territory in South Manchuria, dwelt at length on the desirability of a Sino-Japanese economic entente, likening Japan and Manchuria to two wheels of the same vehicle. It is a happy simile that he has given.

No one who has followed Japanese policy closely can fail to have perceived the change that has taken place in that policy as regards China and Manchuria. Whereas a decade and more ago the military party in Japan dictated Japan's attitude toward China, looking upon that Nation as legitimate spoils for imperialistic ambitions, the business men of Japan now determine what Tokyo shall or shall not do in Manchuria. Although Manchuria is still regarded as Japan's first line of defense on land from a strategic viewpoint, the economic development of that land is the paramount determinant with Tokyo. Political control is not desired except as it may be necessary to insure peace and order so that business may be done. War, that great enemy of the honest tradesman, with China or with Russia would be a catastrophe from the Japanese point of view and is to be avoided at all costs.

Japan is fully conscious that the economic development of Manchuria is possible only with Chinese co-operation. If Japanese financier and Chinese laborer be at odds with one another, both suffer. If China harbor suspicions of Japan's political ambitions in Manchuria, then Japan's economic activities there are sadly hampered. Like the two wheels of one vehicle, harmonious co-operation is imperative if progress is to be made.

In an economic way, Japan and Manchuria are complementary to each other. Geography has been kind to Japan in placing that Nation in juxtaposition to the rich resources of Manchuria, as if to make up for the poverty of natural wealth in Japan itself. Manchuria remains one of the greatest undeveloped treasure-troves in the world. With vast rolling prairies capable of producing almost fabulous amounts of grain, with heavily timbered mountains and valleys, with grazing land for cattle and sheep in abundance, with coal and other minerals beneath the soil in unknown quantities, Manchuria possesses all of those economic resources which Japan itself lacks.

Japan, the other wheel of this vehicle of economic well-being, is able to command the capital that is absolutely essential to the development of Manchuria. No country other than Japan is willing at the present time to sink capital in China, and what American or British money goes into Manchuria must go there through Japanese channels. Japan possesses a population for which it has not sufficient employment, a population which would readily go to work in factories handling the raw products of Manchuria if those products were but available. Moreover, Japan has built up an economic machine which would function to the good of both Manchuria and Japan if given the chance.

The world as a whole is the gainer because the Japan of today clearly recognizes that political or military ambitions in China are sheer folly and that Sino-Japanese relations must be primarily economic. Unfortunately, there is no similar recognition of this fact on the part of the Chinese people, so that from time to time there is seen the strange spectacle of the Chinese blocking Japanese activity in Manchuria, activity which, if carried out, would be of tremendous benefit to China. Apparently there are statesmen in other lands who share this myopic Chinese view, as witness the blocking of the Morgan loan to the South Manchuria Railway late last year. The unwisdom of such a course, recalling the simile of the two wheels of a vehicle, is obvious. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that true benefit to one person or section means really benefit to all.

Outlawing Strikes in Industry

A SUBCOMMITTEE of the Committee on Commerce of the American Bar Association is seeking, by diligent inquiry and study, to determine what federal legislation, if any, can be enacted to insure the peaceable adjustment or prevention of industrial strikes. Members of the committee, speaking for the association, express the view that the time has come when that organization must make a distinctive contribution in this field of American jurisprudence. Quite wisely, it must be agreed, it is concluded that before there can be a law defining a national policy there must be general agreement as to that policy. More than a half century was required to formulate and crystallize the American policy toward the liquor traffic and its allied evils. The law which was finally enacted was not summary or arbitrary in the sense that it attempted to enforce a policy which had not been agreed upon and clearly defined.

So today, in appraising and analyzing a purely industrial rather than a moral problem, it is realized that it might be unwise, or even revolutionary, to attempt to enact and enforce a law providing for compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes, unless it is understood that all concerned, including the worker, the employer and the public, would be benefited by the peaceful settlement and adjustments of such misunderstandings as may arise in industry. Can this be set down as a considered policy which has been adopted by an overwhelming majority of the American people?

With this accepted as an established premise, the method of applying the rule of conduct has already been provided by the state and federal arbitration acts which are now in force and which have provided tribunals or commissions that have functioned in thousands of cases in the speedy and inexpensive settlement of commercial disputes.

It is true, of course, that industrial disputes have frequently been disposed of in a similar manner. But the appeal to arbitration has usually been the last resort, rather than the first. The weak point has been, that neither

party to these controversies has been obligated to submit to such form of adjustment. That was the weak point in commercial arbitration until steps were taken to induce contracting parties in advance to agree that any differences thereafter arising would be arbitrated, and that the decision thus reached should be final and binding upon all concerned.

Labor in the United States is much nearer the point now than ever before where it will submit its case to an arbitral tribunal. It has proved its ability to support and defend its claims, and it has learned that there is no conspiracy against it as an institution.

Earl Haig of Bemersyde

SOMEONE has said the good many men do is seen only by chance gleams. That has not been the case with Earl Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in France and Flanders during the war, his work was ever under the public gaze, and if he merited and won the plaudits of men for his strategy, his daring and his unflinching adherence to duty, he had to stand the severe and often outspoken criticism of his compatriots for any reverse which his troops met in the course of the conflict. When the British forces had their backs to the wall, it was his message and example that spurred them on to victory. Dark days those were when hope, as the poet has well said, seemed but a glimmering light.

To some the tragedy of the war is so bitter that they cannot speak of it with a steady voice. The subject stirs poignant memories, and only the greatest patience and toleration prevent them from rebuking those who talk of war lightly or as if it were merely a matter of conversation. Yet there were services in the war for which no monetary reward, no military distinction, no plaudits of the populace ever adequately compensated. It was services such as these that Earl Haig rendered, services that brought relief to a world war-weary.

Sir Douglas Haig, as he then was, took over supreme command of the British forces at a critical point in the war. Upon his success there is little need to dwell. To all but the rising generation, it is common knowledge. Like all great generals, he was misunderstood. He stood aloof. His manner was austere, yet beneath the severity of his outward mien there beat a heart full of genuine sympathy and kindness. After the war ceased he devoted his efforts to helping the incapacitated soldier. He is reputed to be the originator of Poppy Day. So much did he endeavor himself to the people that they collected nearly £300,000 with which to purchase the ancestral estates of Bemersyde and presented them to him as a gift. Parliament, likewise, in appreciation of his services, voted him a gift of £100,000.

More than nine years have elapsed since the last post was sounded in the World War. The great figures in that conflict have marched across the pages of history. Conspicuous among them was Field Marshal Earl Haig. A soldier first and last, he met a great need when dark clouds hung over the Western front. The world has almost outgrown its reverence for the hero in war. Peace is in the air, and the sky is bright with hope. But it would be remiss in its duty if it failed to record the debt it owes to those who turned the tide of war and brought lasting peace within the orbit of discussion. Chief among these was Earl Haig, whose career was aptly summed up by Mr. Lloyd George when he said: "He was a great patriot and a great gentleman."

An Inconclusive Conclusion

MEMBERS of the New York State Bar Association, recently assembled in their annual convention, were solemnly assured by a well-known New York attorney that the Federal Prohibition Enforcement Act has resulted in "compulsory coercion," that has nullified the Eighteenth Amendment. This surprising discovery was, according to press reports, greeted with applause, whether for nullification, or for coercion, does not appear.

Following this assertion that "compulsory coercion" has had the effect of nullifying the supreme law of the land, Frederic W. Hinrichs, an attorney prominent in various municipal, state and national reform movements for more than forty years, was granted permission to question the speaker. Referring to the latter's statement that "private opinion cannot be controlled by law," Mr. Hinrichs asked whether this was not also true of the federal law banning narcotics. To this inquiry the bland reply was: "I have come to the conclusion that there is no analogy between the two subjects."

This "conclusion" is of no more importance than his notion that "compulsory" enforcement of the Prohibition Act nullifies the Eighteenth Amendment, and would not deserve comment were it not that it is an example of muddledness constantly exhibited when the National Prohibition Law is under discussion. The American people have legislated to prohibit the sale of certain narcotics and habit-forming drugs. The drug and alcohol addicts protest that these laws are attempts to control habits and opinions, and in the case of alcoholic beverages assert that the law is an unwarranted interference with personal rights. In both cases the purpose of the law is the same: to prevent the sale of materials, consumption of which has been proved to be harmful. If "coercion" to enforce the law against alcohol is nullification, why does not enforcement of the acts prohibiting narcotics also nullify the Constitution of the United States? If the speaker referred to and those who agree with him cannot show a distinction between the purpose and effect of both prohibitory laws, their amusing "conclusion" must be regarded as an attempt to evade a searching question.

Who's 'Carrying' a Walking Stick?

ALTHOUGH conservative authorities agree that a cane is "a walking stick; a staff," and that a walking stick is "a stick or staff carried in the hand habitually when walking; a cane," there appears to be a rather formidable movement in social circles, especially among the element which would glorify the walking stick, for establishment of a permanent injunction against use of the word "cane" as a substitute or synonym for "walking stick."

In presenting their case the upholders of "walking stick," admitting perhaps that it may be a distant relative of the cane, probably would argue that, though a cane may have some of the characteristics and perform some of the functions of a walking stick, by no conceivable process of valuation or analysis could a walking stick be viewed as a cane.

There may be persons who, never having carried a cane or walking stick, do not care a snap of a finger whether a cane is a walking stick or a walking stick is a cane. Even the cane carrier himself may not take serious offense if some injudicious person should comment upon his walking stick. But the man brought up among generations of walking sticks is simply scandalized at the careless characterization of this most important detail of dress as a mere "cane." They are wide apart in the social scale, these two. They may look alike and in many particulars they may be alike, but in the last analysis this must not be forgotten—cane is carried, while sticks are worn!

Vicente Blasco Ibañez

THE career of Vicente Blasco Ibañez presents one of those combinations of literary and political work which are so typical of Europe and so rare in the United States. In America, Blasco Ibañez was known, and known almost solely, for his novel, "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," and, perhaps, "Mare Nostrum." In Europe, on the other hand, he was known all his lifetime as a stormy petrel of Spanish politics, whose chief interest had always been the overthrow of the Spanish monarchy and the establishment in its place of a republic. His name recalls immediately those of D'Annunzio, of Zola and of Hugo, with whom, leaving aside literary quality, he undoubtedly ranks in picturesqueness, popular appeal and the capacity for making enemies.

Blasco Ibañez was no Socialist, much less a Communist, and even less a Fascist. An out-and-out republican, he took part in revolutionary activities and manifestations from his student days. While still young he was sent to Parliament, and for some years his career seemed to consist of one exile after another. The final and most conspicuous break with his Government came in 1924 over the accession to power of Gen. Primo de Rivera. This resulted in his permanent residence abroad, and in the publication of the violent manifesto, "Alfonso, XIII Unmasked," which fixed upon him the spotlight of Europe.

Throughout his restless career, Blasco Ibañez was busy with his pen. He early attained a reputation in his own country, but it was not until the publication of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" that he became a world figure. The World War had diverted his attention for the time from the Spanish monarchy. He trained his guns upon the central powers, which, as he saw it, were bent on the destruction of Latin civilization. "The Four Horsemen" was a bitter attack on Germany and Germany's allies. Its propaganda value was immediately recognized by the astute leaders of public thought in allied countries, and it was translated and widely sold throughout the world. Its companion piece, "Mare Nostrum," had a corresponding success.

The literary quality of these two famous propaganda novels is perhaps debatable; most critics do not rate them high. Greater critical favor has been won by earlier works, particularly by "The Cabin." But it was difficult for Blasco Ibañez not to be, like the hero of his greatest predecessor, forever tilting at something. This probably did not tend to enhance the literary value of his work.

An element of loneliness marks the memory of Blasco Ibañez, as that of many a man prominent in his time. An intense patriot, he found it desirable, even necessary, to live many years outside his country. Formerly he found asylum in Italy, but after Mussolini took the reins Blasco Ibañez, foe of Fascism, was no longer welcome there. Between him and the central powers, of course, there could be no traffic. France became his refuge, and at Mentone he passed the remainder of his days. His regard for literature, and for literary men, is shown by his announcement last year that he would leave his beautiful villa and its grounds as a recreation home for writers of all nationalities.

Random Ramblings

A news item covering the construction of the Tempelhof section of Berlin's subway system states that "instead of tunneling, as is done in the United States, the Germans excavate; and later, when the subway is completed, they fill it in." The last two phrases of this item tell just what is done in the rush hours in the United States. The subways are completed, and then filled in.

Chicago is to build an island shaped like the United States, on a scale of one foot to the mile, for the second world's fair in 1933. An island, it will be remembered, is a body of "dry" land surrounded completely by water. Chicago's plan seems entirely appropriate.

The fact that British Columbia, whose herring fisheries amount to millions annually, is going to manufacture pearls from them, would indicate that it is going to do business on a large scale.

Colonel Lindbergh, it is stated, yearns for a double to do the talking for him. Isn't the whole world already doing just that?

The automobile is said to be conquering the deserts of the earth. Soon all available parking space will be at a premium.

The average man today seems to prefer leaving tire ruts in the pavements to footprints in the sands of time.

In the matter of roads the taxpayer often has to choose between bonding and bonding.

From the bleachers the soft coal strike looks like an unsuccessful hunt.

Often the best way to unwind a sentence is to wind it up.

Who's Hoo-ing for Hoover?

Collectors, Beware!

TOURISTS and those who winter in Egypt return each year laden with curios of all kinds, for which there is today a particularly ready market. The possessors of these, who in many instances will have paid large sums for them, believe, or claim to believe, in their genuineness. And to do them justice, it is not by any means easy to detect the forgeries.

Egypt is not the only market for these "treasures." They are sold in London, Paris, New York, and most large continental capitals, and at some of the towns on the north African coast. And, indeed, advertisements have of recent times appeared in the London and other papers of Egyptian antiques for sale, stated to have some connection with Tut-an-kh-Amen.

All would-be possessors of "fragments of past history" should turn their attention to the fact that to supply the demand for antiques with genuine articles would long ago have exhausted every possible cache in Egypt, and that the stringent laws which have been passed by the Egyptian Government at various times absolutely forbid the export, and therefore practically the sale, of genuine antiques, except by license.

These laws have not only given a great stimulus to the work of the forgers, but also to the demand for jewels, beads, necklaces, statues, vases, fragments of mummy cases, scarabs and other things. They have also served to force up the prices even of forgeries to an unheard-of level. As much as \$20 to \$50 at the present time is often paid for articles which a decade ago would scarcely have had a market value of as many shillings.

Many of these things are sold for high prices, and the dealers or manufacturers find it advisable as a rule to return part of the money if the fraud is discovered, with the view of proving that they themselves were deceived, and are really dealers in genuine articles.

The forger never considers that he has done anything disreputable; and his only regret is that he should have been found out. Hundreds of scarabs, many statuettes, and quite large quantities of pottery are annually palmed off, on the enthusiastic but unlearned collector. Often the statuettes are made from genuine bits of old wood, which were obtained no one quite knows how, but which were too small to be marketable in any other form. Undoubtedly the only way to avoid being defrauded is to buy of a respectable and responsible dealer; one will, of course, have to pay a higher price, but on the other hand, one may reckon, with some degree of certainty, that the article is genuine or that, if discovered to be false, its purchase money will be refunded.

To give some idea of the very big sums of which collectors are defrauded, one may quote the case of a lady who possessed a small cabinet full of beads, scarabs, one or two small vases, and various figures from eight to ten inches in height. These had cost her upward of £1200 and were only worth as curiosities perhaps £50. Her greatest treasure, a small mummy, was composed of old rags covered with plaster of Paris and painted so skillfully that had it not been for the use of a certain tint of blue, which so far as is known was not discovered till the eighteenth century, the forgery might have remained undetected.

C. H.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

A NEW type helicopter, constructed by an Italian engineer, Vittorio Isacco, has been purchased by the French Government and is the only foreign-designed aircraft bought in the past year, according to a statement just made in the Chamber of Deputies by Henri Paté, reporter of the air budget. The Paris-Soir, in a note about the airplane, says that while details are not yet completely public property, it learns that it has the features of an ordinary plane, with a vertical axis which revolve two monoplane wings. At the end of each of these wings is a motor of seventeen horsepower driving two small propellers of four blades each. These propellers turn in opposite directions. A larger, sixty-horsepower motor is placed in the usual position before the pilot to drive the plane horizontally. This information is meager, but it does what curiosity here to know more about it. England has also, it is said, taken the rights of building a machine after Signor Isacco's plans.

A "beau geste" on the part of France toward Italy was accomplished with the production at the state theater, the Comédie Française, of Gabriele d'Annunzio's play, "The Light Under the Bushel." It was more than a theatrical event. It was not simply the first time this theater had put on the play of an Italian author, but the President of the French Republic was there and the Italian Ambassador to France. The performance in the graceful manner of the Latin peoples was intended as a compliment from the one race to the other. It was an effort to pour oil on the waters between the two countries which have seemed for some time to be troubled. Some might disagree with the choice of the play, shrouded as it is in mysticism and superstition, but all will nevertheless agree that the players of the Comédie Française were splendid in their respective parts and that André Doderet's handling of costumes and décor was admirable.

Owing to the sudden time-beats and punctuated melodies of Rugby football, says the French composer, Arthur Honegger, it is a fit subject for a symphonic study. He is at present engaged in making music of football sounds and episodes. His "Pacific 231" tackled locomotive rhythms, and he hopes to score a touchdown with his musical interpretation of the surge of a football game. He has two things certainly already in his favor. The one is that he is a keen Rugby player and at the same time a talented—even if very modern—composer. Those familiar with the works of Claude Debussy will recall, perhaps, that his "Jeux" made use of a tennis match. This is said to be the only known precedent for the employment of a sport motif in French music.

To what extent the making of dainty dresses is part and parcel of the daily existence of Paris must come as a surprise to many. A committee appointed to investigate conditions in the dressmaking trade has announced that one out of every ten inhabitants is actively engaged in this work. This does not include those in allied industries, but refers simply to those actually employed in dressmaking houses. It has been remarked, also, that the past decade has witnessed a marked increase in business done by the couturiers. Furthermore, the fashion once decreed for those who could afford the most expensive gowns must now be adapted and translated to suit the tastes and pockets of everyone. This means that the public as a whole is better dressed than ever before.

What this capital looked like in the eighteenth century, how it lived and what it wore, is to be the central feature of the exhibition to be held next year to celebrate the fifth year of the Carnavalet Museum, according to a recent announcement of the authorities. The museum houses relics of all sorts, documents, costumes, and objects associated especially with the period known as the "Revolution." This occurred toward the close of the eighteenth century and marked the transition from kingdom under Louis XVI through the era of the "Revolution" to Napoleon and the dawn of his Empire. The Municipal Council has set high score by the event of the coming exhibition, putting aside 60,000 francs to help make it a success.

Honesty in this country is in one instance at least to be given legal recognition, provided a bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies is assented to by the Senate requir-

The Son of the Sheikh

HE WAS such a baby! We hadn't enough Arabic to ask if he were the first-born, but if we know the signs he certainly was! His miniature jellab and caftan, his tiny silver ornaments and dagger, his talismans, his embroidered slippers, all denoted the proudly achieved son and heir of the Sheikh who held him so tenderly in his arms that broiling hot day of the Fantasia before H. R. H. the Sultan of Morocco.

Tall, wiry, straight as a dart the father; wiry, too, though only a baby of two years, the son. We could soon tell that by the difficulty his parent had to hold him at all, and the impossibility of coaxing him to quiet. The young man was there to see the show, and he had no intention of missing anything!

They had come into the marquee for notables and foreigners, and part of the "doings," at least for the Sheikh, was to see his son receive the court of all in the tent! We contributed our praise and admiration unreservedly, and (H. H. accepted it with gracious calm until he became bored. Then his wriggles were renewed and father's arms grew weary. Finally he wriggled himself down onto terra firma.

A fanfare of trumpets announcing the approach of the Sultan put everyone on the qui vive, but we had one eye on that striped diaphanous white jellab over cerise satin, which encased King Baby, and were vastly amused to note that the Sheikh, relieved of the weight and wriggle of his infant, was giving his attention wholeheartedly to the pageant of the Mouloud.

Not so the Son of the Sheikh! He cared nothing now for the antics of those people out in red, dusty Aguedal; for him the joy of trying to crawl under the tent cords! He got so far toward his goal that father only retrieved him by one fat leg, causing a howl which a sugar candy was alone efficacious in stopping. That meant papa's arms again for a while.

By squirming continuously, however, Master Baby once more got onto the ground, but this time he contented himself with sitting down to play with a box an officer discarded at a tactful moment. We all forgot him in the excitement of the lineup for the Fantasia. Everybody rose from benches and camp stools to crane necks, the better to see that proud row of Arab horses and riders awaiting the word to dash across the Aguedal firing their ancient guns, tossing them in the air, catching them, and reining down their steeds onto their haunches within a few yards of our tent.

All this game was what young hopeful understood well—many a time had he seen father do this, and he liked it! This part of the show was his special interest, and without hesitation the baby forced his way between some legs, past other silk-stocking or booted-and-spurred limbs, out to the front, where he took up his stand, erect and fearless, looking as if he were there to review the whole affair.

So perfect his dignity, so calm his assumption of the right to watch his peers, that none lifted a finger to stop him. The wilder the rush, the louder the crash of gunfire, the more calm and imperious the baby! This was his show; foreigners might see it, too, but it was his own folk, his own race who were doing this glorious Fantasia. The Son of the Sheikh was "at home." V. L. W.

ing an owner of lost money or property to give the finder 5 per cent of it or of its value. This percentage is to apply to articles or money found of a value less than 100,000 francs. Over this amount the finder is to receive 2 per cent only. Cases are frequently reported of even large sums of money being given back to those who imagined they had lost them. An instance of typical French courtesy in these matters can be seen in a decision now taken by the police department as to necessity for their owners will be delivered by the police department at once to them without their having to claim them at headquarters.

The Rodin Museum in the Hôtel de Biron is now more than ever one of the most worth while of all places in Paris to visit. There is not only the sculpture of this master worker to be seen to fine advantage in the building itself, which was the home of the Maréchal de Biron, but there is a very beautiful eighteenth-century garden which has just been restored and opened to the public. A grass-covered mound, when laid open, was found to have covered a shallow circular stone basin some thirty feet in diameter. It had been a fountain. The ground has now been cleared and the whole garden put in order. In the middle of the basin a bronze copy of Rodin's group, "Ugolin," has been set up, and four of his bronze figures have in addition been placed round the basin on stone pedestals flanked by low benches of stone. The ancient paths have been freshened, and Greek marbles from Rodin's house at Meudon have been put beside them. There is water in the fountain which reflects on clear days the distant dome of the Invalides.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor does not hold itself or its newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Question of Constitutionality

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I know of nothing in political or journalistic history which comes so near a campaign of education preparatory to the exercise of the franchise at a presidential election as your recent splendid series of monographs on available candidates for the Presidency of the United States. Could this same method be made of wide application in both state and national elections, the general election laws, and more particularly the system of primary elections adopted in many of the states, would become matters of deep meaning to the electorate and of paramount concern to all well-intentioned citizens.

May I be pardoned for reverting to what I said some two years ago in these columns, as to the unconstitutionality of a submission or referendum, particularly by a state (and arguing by Congress itself), upon the repeal of the Constitution of the United States or any article thereof? In the Rhode Island cases the Supreme Court passed upon the constitutionality of the Eighteenth Amendment, and declared it binding upon all states and territory of the Union, upon all courts and officers, and declared that no law could be passed that would tend to avoid or defeat its mandate.

In this the highest court in the United States merely reiterated the incidents of an inflexible Constitution such as America has, and says in effect: "We cannot change our views about the Constitution of the United States or any part thereof until we decide to change the form of our government."

In a recent issue of the Monitor the dry forces (and they should be denominated the constitutionalists) are reported to have commenced injunction proceedings in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts to prevent that being done which the Supreme Court of the United States seems to have said cannot be done. It would seem, if the foregoing premises are correct, that the courts of Massachusetts would find little difficulty in defining the limitations upon seasonal or special animadversions against the fundamental law of the land by such propositions as Governor Ricketts (and of his measure Governor Smith himself) and his followers.

It recurs to me again: How can a governor of a sovereign state of the American Union, a judge, a United States Senator, or any other conscientious officer, take the oath of office required before he can assume the duties or claim the emoluments of his office, and then, after having attained the office, ever submit to (not to say recommend and even champion) the alteration, destruction, repeal, or violation of the law which he has sworn to uphold and defend to the last extremity? Tripp, Wash. L. R. GILBERT.